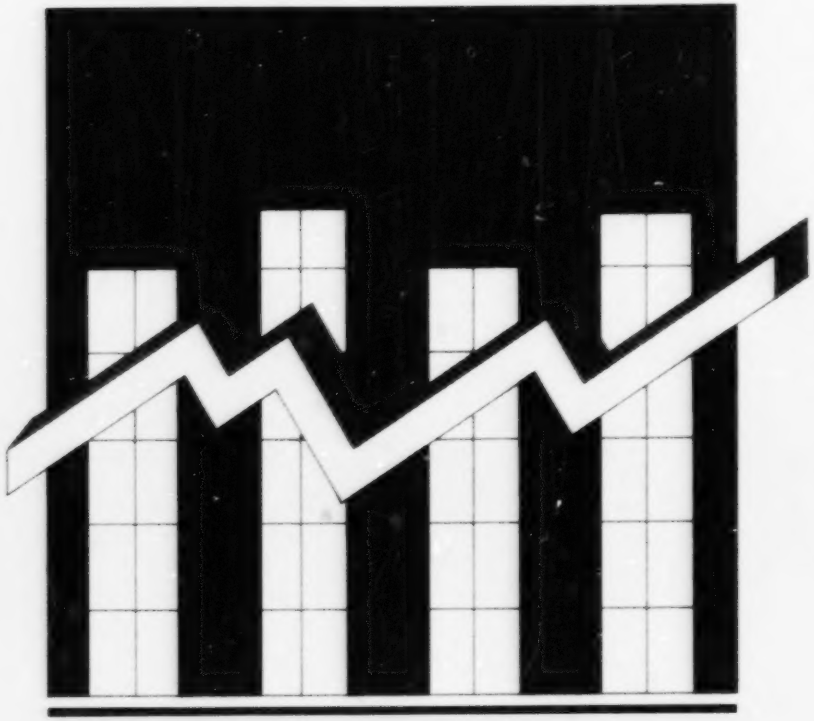

Education in Alberta:

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES

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EDITION

Alberta

EDUCATION

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ERRATA

1) Page 8, Graph 1.5: Graph on Course Registrations starts in 1983/84, not in 1982/83 as implied in text.

2) Page 14, Table 1.7, 1987 figures are as follows:
(1984) 33,423 (1987) 37,646 112.6

3) Page 20, Table 1.10.a.: Year 1984-87 should read 1984-88

4) Page 48, Appendix 5: Excludes Lloydminster and Category 3 Private Schools

Education in Alberta:

Facts and Figures on Schooling

Government of Alberta
Department of Education
Edmonton, Alberta
September, 1988.

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LEGEND

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Legend

The following abbreviations are used in this publication:

ABS - Alberta Bureau of Statistics

ACS - Alberta Correspondence School

ATA - Alberta Teachers' Association

ASTA - Alberta School Trustees' Association

ECS - Early Childhood Services

ESL - English as a Second Language

FTE - Full-Time Equivalent

PTR - Pupil/Teacher Ratio

SFPF - School Foundations Program Fund

Foreword

This publication provides information about Alberta's education system. It will be followed by annual reports providing the latest figures and trends on the province's education system.

In this first edition, information is presented in text. The text is supplemented by graphs and selected statistical tables on key educational indicators: students, teachers, and finance. Where data is available, information for the 1987/88 school year is presented together with references to historic and projected data. Reference or base years and current data may vary for each presentation, due to availability.

Special thanks is extended to staff of the following Alberta Education branches: Finance and Support Services, School Business Administration, Language Services, Student Evaluation and Records, Teacher Certification, Information Services, Communications, and the Alberta Correspondence School.

Also, thanks to the Alberta School Trustees' Association, the Alberta Teachers' Association and the Alberta Bureau of Statistics for their valuable assistance.

We invite comments as to how future editions might be improved. If you have suggestions please contact:

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1.1 Grades 1 - 12 Enrollments (Public and Separate Schools)

Total student enrollments in public/separate school systems rose steadily through the 1950s and 1960s. From a total enrollment of 173,969 students in 1950/51, it reached a peak of 425,468 students in 1971/72. This represents an increase of 144.6 per cent over the 21 year period, or an average annual growth rate of 4.4 per cent.

Since 1971/72, total enrollment has declined slightly, fluctuating to a low of 415,595 students in 1979/80, a decline of 2.3 per cent from the 1971/72 peak. More recently, enrollment has begun to increase moderately. As of September 1987, there were 423,900 students enrolled in public/separate elementary and secondary schools in Alberta. Of this total, 51 per cent were enrolled in elementary schools, 24 per cent in junior high schools, and 25 per cent in senior high schools.

Between 1987/88 and 2000/2001 (assuming a medium population growth scenario for Alberta), total enrollment is projected to increase from 423,900 students to 486,447 students, an increase of 15 per cent. The growth is expected to occur primarily at the junior high (a net increase of 25,967 students) and senior high (a net increase of 21,533 students) levels. Elementary enrollment will show a net increase of 15,047 students over the 13 year period.

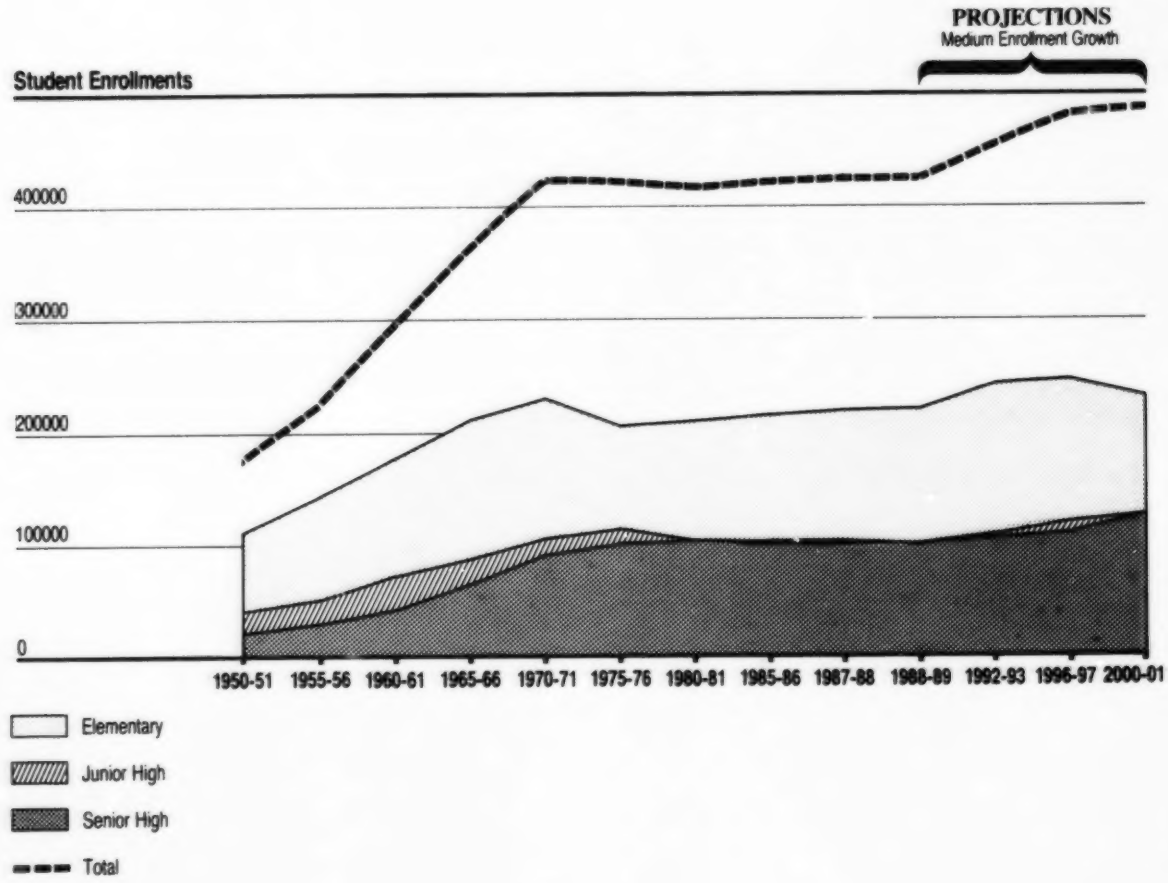
After increasing from 217,571 students in 1987/88 to 248,791 students in 1995/96, enrollment in the elementary schools will decline to 232,618 students by 2000/2001. Junior high enrollment will rise steadily from 100,700 students in 1987/88 to 126,667 students in 2000/2001. Senior high enrollment is expected to decline to 102,640 students by 1989/90 from 105,629 students in 1987/88, but should rise to 127,162 students by 2000/2001.

The rapid increase in student enrollment during the 1950s and 1960s can be attributed to the post-war baby-boom, between 1951 and 1966. The downward trend in enrollment after 1971 was a result of baby-boomers moving through the school system as well as trends in delayed marriages and declining birth rates. These factors were, however, outweighed by the large scale interprovincial migration to Alberta during the economic boom of the late 1970s and early 1980s, when enrollment began to increase again.

Although birth rates are expected to remain stable into the 1990s, the actual number of resident births is expected to increase moderately. This will result in modest increases in the number of children at the elementary and junior high levels. Senior high enrollment is expected to decline in the early 1990s. This could be offset though, by students staying in school longer, and graduates returning to Grade 12 for higher grades or upgrading.

As well, the annual flow of immigrants to Alberta may have an impact on future student enrollment. Immigration policies under consideration by the federal government may influence the flow of immigrants to Alberta.

Figure 1.1
Actual and Projected Enrollments in Grades 1-12 (Public and Separate)



Source: Alberta Education

Note: For complete figures, see Appendices 2 and 4, pages 46 and 47.

1.2 Early Childhood Services Enrollments (Public/Separate/Private)

Early Childhood Services (ECS) programs were first introduced on a non-compulsory basis in the public/separate and private school systems in 1973/74. Since then, total enrollment in ECS programs has grown considerably. Although they are still optional, approximately 95 per cent of eligible children are currently enrolled in over 1,000 centres operated by school boards and private agencies.

The eligible school age for an ECS child is set by the board of the district, division or county in which the parents or guardians of the child reside, or in the School Act.

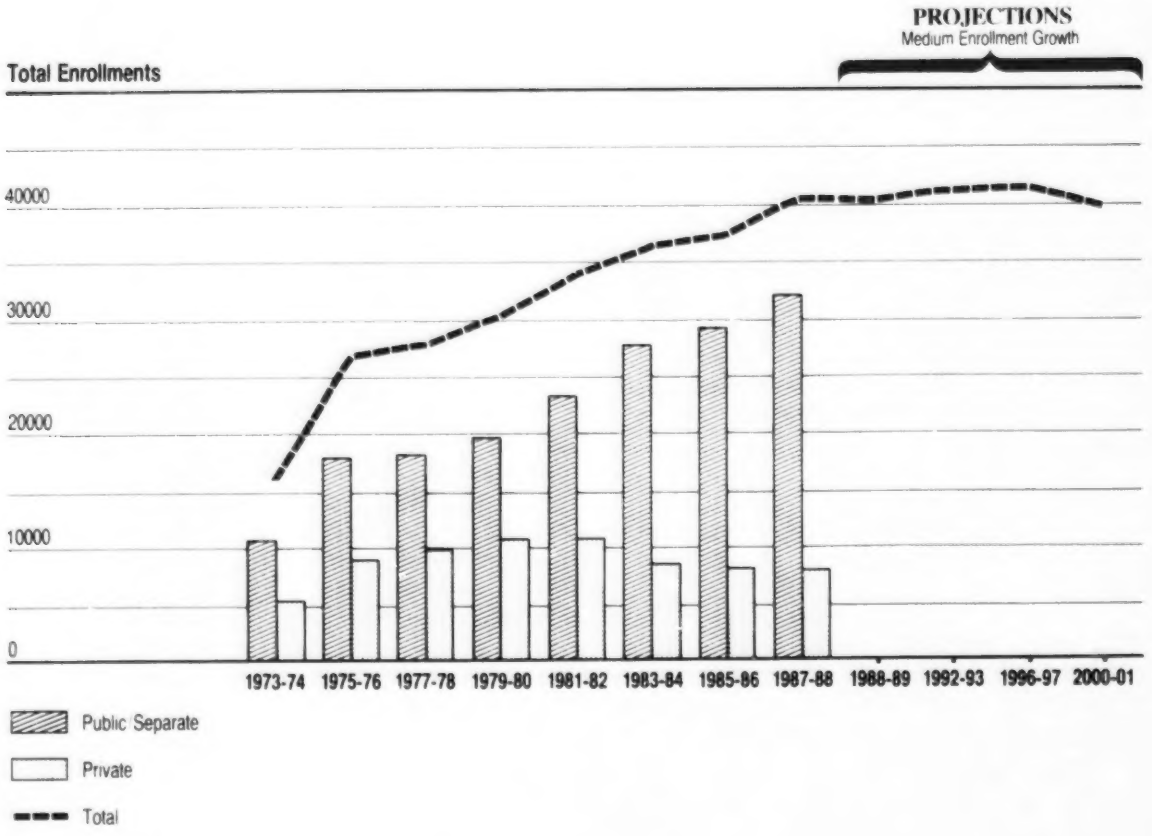
From 1973/74 to 1987/88, the number of young children enrolled in both public/separate and private ECS programs rose from 15,983 to 39,868, an increase of 149 per cent over the 14 year period. That is an average annual rate of 6.75 per cent.

Enrollment in the public/separate school system programs increased steadily from 10,661 in 1973/74 to 32,059 in 1987/88 (an average annual rate of 8.25 per cent). Enrollment in privately operated programs declined from a peak of 10,624 children in 1981/82 to 7,809 in 1987/88.

Enrollment growth in ECS programs is expected to occur primarily in the public/separate school systems. The three to five year old population in Alberta, which has been increasing since the early 1970s, is expected to continue to rise moderately until 1991, but undergo steady decline into the early 2000s. This is a result of low birth rates.

Thus, total ECS enrollment (assuming a medium population growth scenario) is projected to increase five per cent from 1987/88 to 1991/92, but decline steadily, by minus 16 per cent by 2000/2001.

Figure 1.2
Actual and Projected Early Childhood Services Enrollments (Public/Separate and Private)



Source: Alberta Education

Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 4, page 47

1.3 Private School Enrollments (Grades 1-12)

There are 168 private schools that serve approximately 13,000 students in Alberta today. Alberta's private schools offer a variety of programs and services, including special instruction in religion, languages, special education, and schooling as an alternative to those offered by the public/separate school systems. Alberta law requires that groups or organizations operating a private school receive approval from the Minister of Education.

In 1978, under the Department of Education Act, the Alberta government established four categories to guide the operation of private schools in Alberta.

Category One schools offer courses of study that have been prescribed or approved by the Minister, and must employ only teachers who hold valid Alberta teaching certificates.

Category Two schools offer education and training services to students who are emotionally, mentally, or socially handicapped. These schools do not offer high school credits. Their programs must also be acceptable to the Minister of Education.

Category Three schools offer courses in languages other than English and do not operate during regular school hours. Courses must either be approved or prescribed by the Minister. They employ only teachers with valid Alberta teaching certificates, where the school offers credits at the senior high level.

Category Four schools offer courses that are approved or prescribed by the Minister of Education but, unlike Category One schools, they are not required to employ teachers holding valid Alberta teaching certificates. They do not offer high school credits.

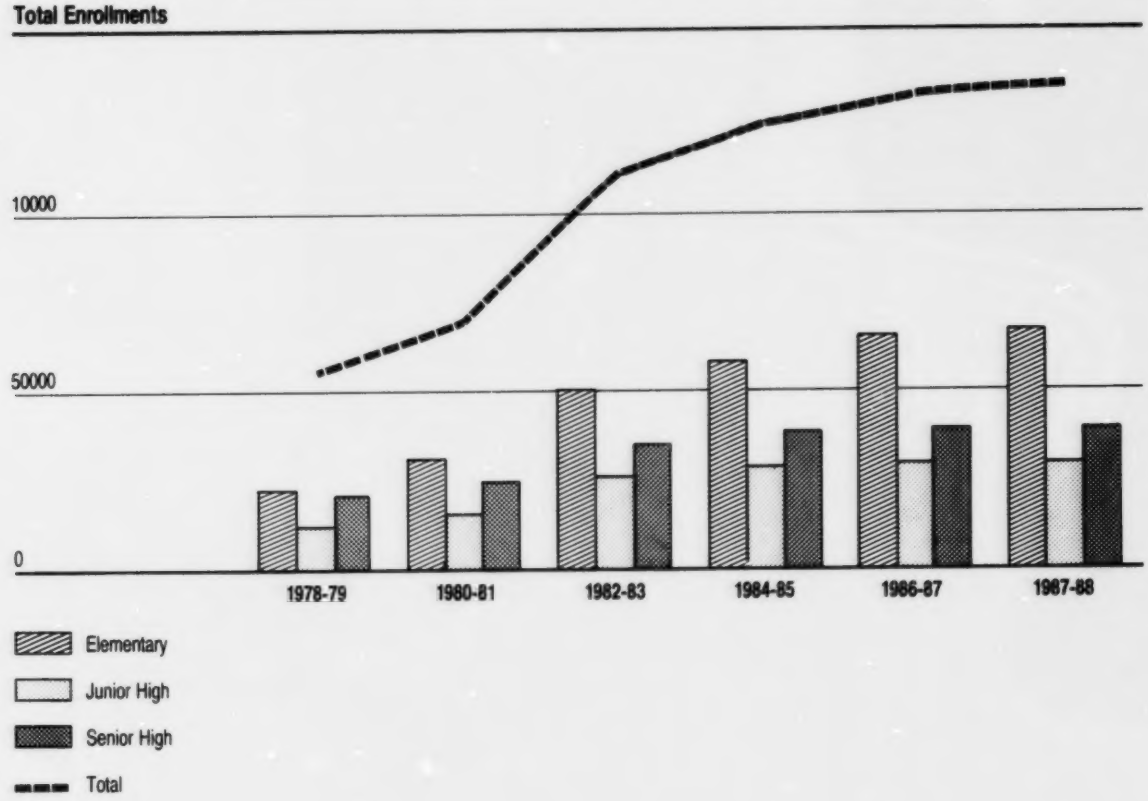
These private school categories are consistent with the old School Act. Future publications will reflect the changes in the new School Act.

In the last ten years, private school enrollments (excluding Category Three private schools) as a percentage of total Alberta student enrollments have increased from 1.3 per cent in 1978/79 to 3.1 per cent in 1987/88. Between 1978/79 and 1987/88, total private school enrollment grew from 5,508 students to 13,542 students. Category One private schools accounted for over 80 per cent of the enrollment. Over the same period, the number of private schools increased from 77 to 168.

While there have been fluctuations in the enrollment patterns of the junior and senior high grades, enrollment grew steadily and faster in the elementary grades. The number of elementary students rose from 2,218 in 1978/79 to 6,671 in 1987/88.

After reaching a peak of 3,035 students in 1985/86, junior high enrollment declined slightly to 2,966 in 1987/88. Similarly, after reaching a peak of 3,989 students in 1985/86, senior high enrollment declined slightly to 3,898 students in 1986/87, and 3,905 students in 1987/88.

Figure 1.3
Private School Enrollments*
(Grades 1-12)



Source: Alberta Education

Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 5, page 48.
* Excludes Lloydminster and Category 3 Private Schools.

1.4 Alberta Correspondence School Registrations

The Alberta Correspondence School provides basic education courses (Grades 1-12) to students, who, for various reasons, do not have access to instruction in a classroom. The school also provides upgrading courses to prepare adults for entry into high school diploma or matriculation courses. Adults may select and complete high school level courses that lead to an adult High School Equivalency Diploma, a General High School Diploma, or an Advanced High School Diploma.

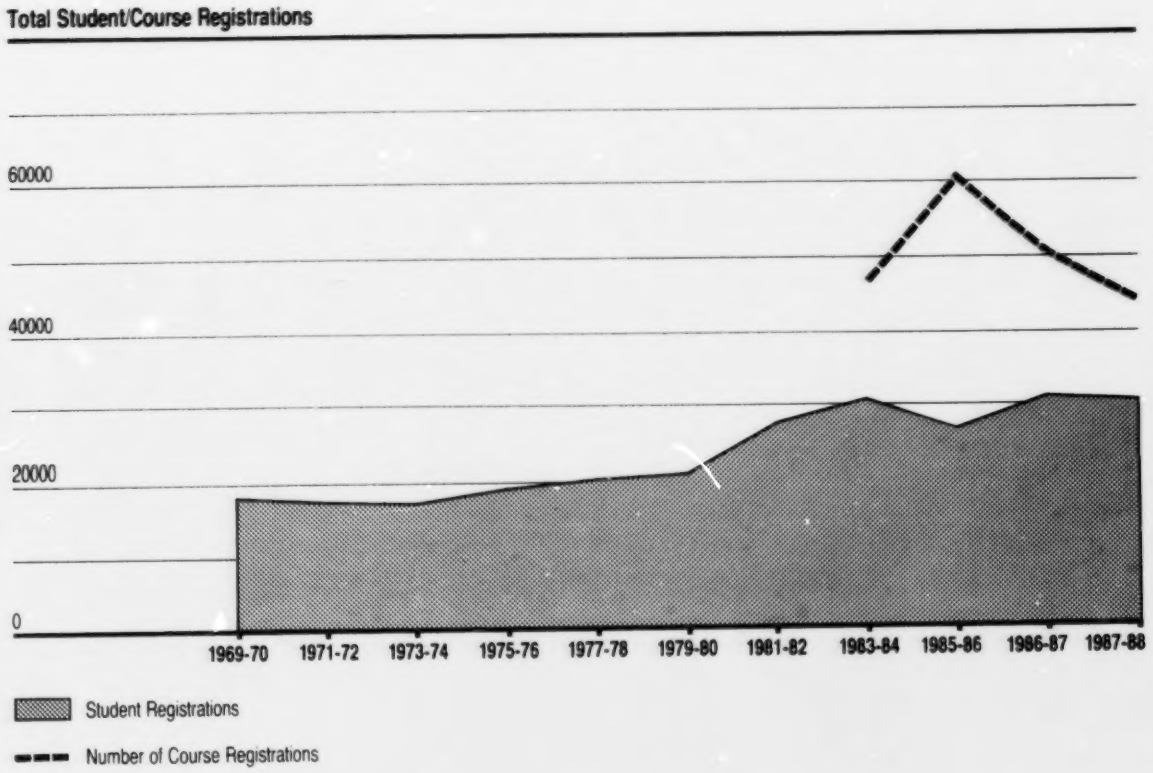
Total student and course registrations at the Correspondence School have shown significant increases. Overall, between 1969/70 and 1987/88, student registrations rose from 18,441 to 30,699. The largest increase was at the senior high level.

Senior high registrations, which account for over 90 per cent of total registrations, rose from 17,323 to 28,625. Junior high registrations rose from 774 to 1,657. Registrations in the elementary grades fell from a high of 344 in 1969/70 to 134 in 1981/82, but rose again to 417 in 1987/88.

In the last five years, course registrations increased by 20 per cent from 41,908 in 1982/83 to 50,186 in 1986/87 and then decreased to 43,855 in 1987/88.

Total student registrations is the number of students who register for one or more courses with the Correspondence School. Course registrations are the total number of courses registered in by all students.

Figure 1.4
Total Student and Course Registrations in the Alberta Correspondence School



Source: Alberta Correspondence School

Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 6, page 49

1.5 Trends in Rural-Urban Student Enrollments

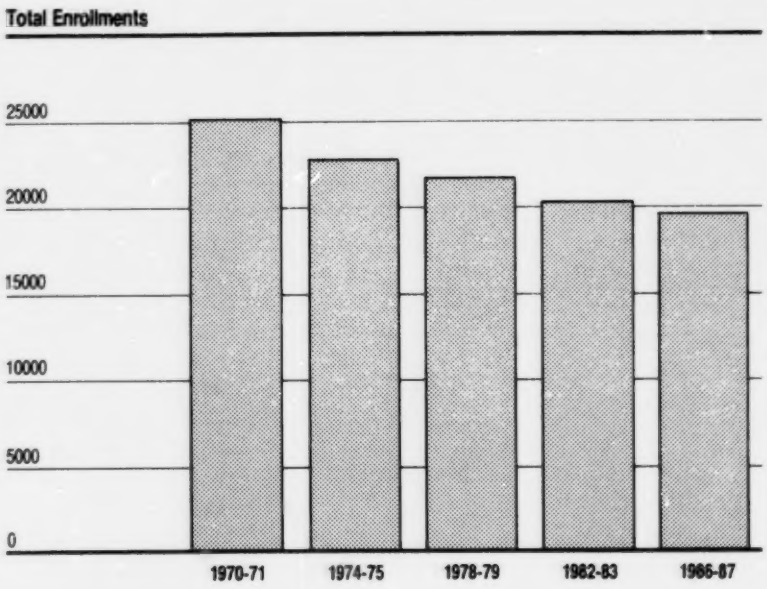
In the last thirty years Alberta has seen a significant shift in rural-urban population distribution. Traditionally, a rural based province, Alberta is now experiencing heavier urban population than ever before. The rural population decline is expected to continue into the next century, even though the total provincial population is expected to increase.

Between 1951 and 1981, the rural population declined from 52 to 23 per cent. It is projected to fall to less than 14 per cent of the total provincial population in 2001.

In absolute numbers, the rural population from 1951 to 2001 is fairly stable. Over the 50-year period, rural population is expected to decline by only 70,000. It is the tremendous growth in urban population, common to all provinces, that is responsible for the change in rural-urban ratio. Even if the rural population maintained its highest level to 2001, it would decline as a proportion of Alberta's total population because of the province's urban population growth.

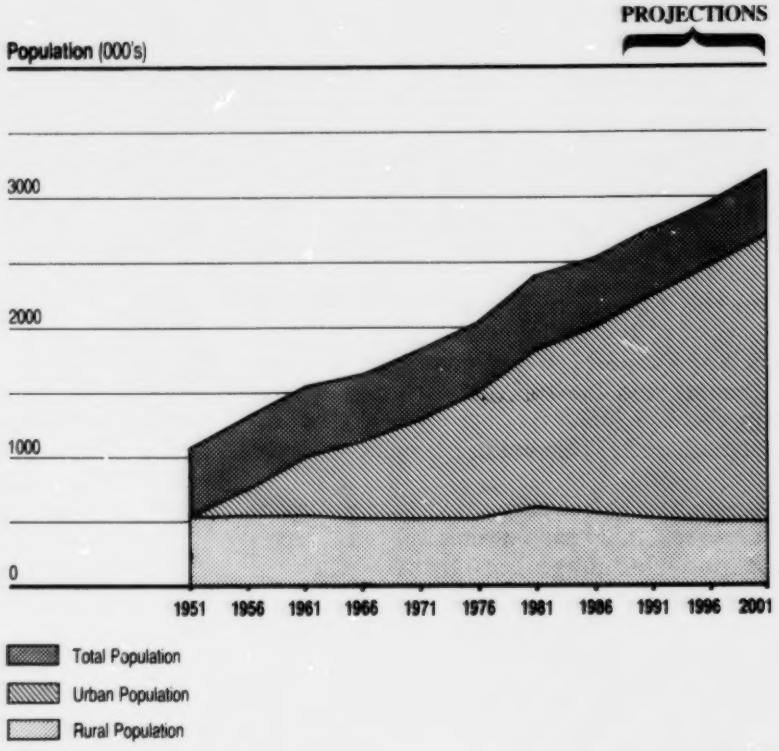
While the absolute rural population is fairly stable, declining birth rates have affected student enrollment in rural schools. For example, during the period from 1970 through 1986, enrollment in selected rural school jurisdictions declined by an average of 25 per cent. Declines ranged from six per cent to 43 per cent.

Figure 1.5.a
Total Enrollment (Grades 1-12) in Selected Rural Districts by School Year



Source: Alberta Education

Figure 1.5.b
Rural-Urban Demographic Trends in Alberta



Sources: Alberta Bureau of Statistics
Statistics Canada

1.6 Enrollment Trends in French Language and English As A Second Language Programs

The number of students enrolled in French Language and English as a Second Language (ESL) programs has increased in recent years.

Since 1969, there has been a continuing demand for instruction in French Immersion and French minority and second language programs. For example, French Immersion enrollment has grown at an average of 12.5 per cent per year since 1977.

In 1987/88, there were 24,095 students enrolled in French Immersion programs from ECS to Grade 12. More than 15,000 of these students were in elementary schools. This is up from 7,601 students in 1977/78, an increase of 217 per cent in ten years.

There have also been modest enrollment increases in French minority and French second language programs. Current enrollment data shows that the number of French minority students increased from 1,056 in 1983/84 to 2,091 in 1987/88. More than half of these students being in elementary schools.

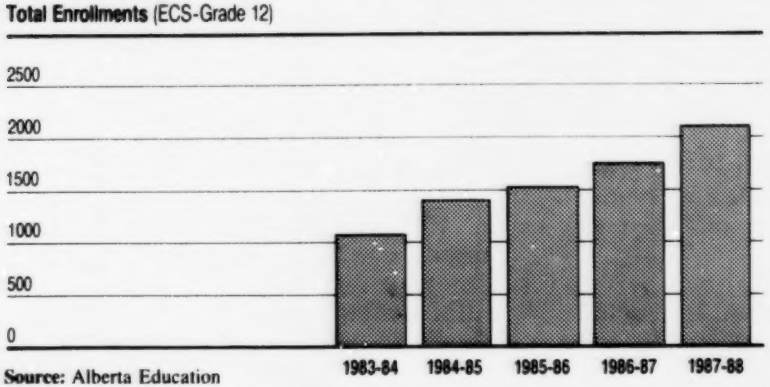
Another 146,625 students are studying French as a second language in 1987/88, up from 107,000 in 1983/84.

The growing number of immigrant children in Alberta's urban public schools has contributed to the demand for ESL programs. Between 1984/85 and 1987/88, enrollment in ESL programs rose from 3,657 to 4,210, an increase of 15 per cent. As in the French language programs, more than half of these students were in elementary schools.

Rising interest and increased enrollments in French language programs, especially French Immersion, reflects a general bilingual education trend across the country. Immersion programs continue to increase at a rapid pace in Canadian schools. In 1987, there were more than 200,000 Canadian students in immersion classes, up from 38,000 in 1977, an increase of 426 per cent in 10 years.

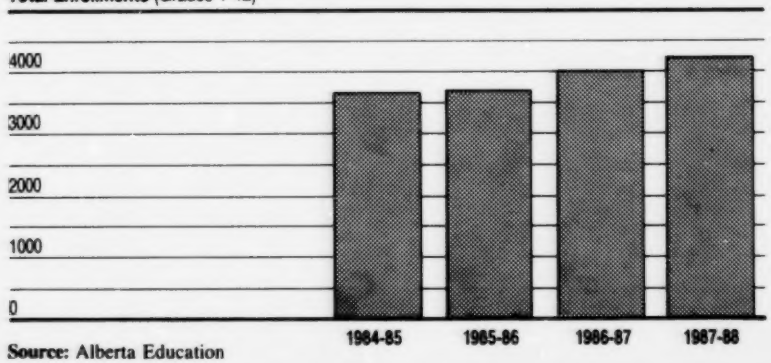
It is expected the demand for more French and/or second language programs in Alberta's schools will continue, although at moderate levels. As of May 1989, the University of Alberta will not admit students to its Faculty of Arts with a matriculation deficiency in a second language. As immigration rises moderately, the demand for ESL programs will also likely continue. The Calgary Separate School Board recently identified students from approximately 40 countries in its school system.

Figure 1.6.a
Enrollments in French Minority Language



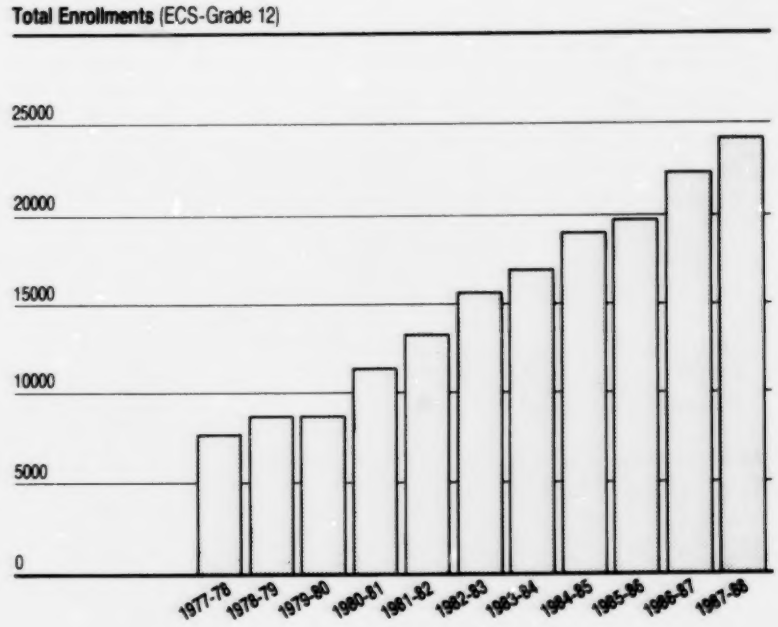
Source: Alberta Education

Figure 1.6.b
Enrollments in English As A Second Language



Source: Alberta Education

Figure 1.6.c
Enrollments in French Immersion Language



Source: Alberta Education

1.7 Extended High School/Returning Students

In recent years, Grade 12 enrollment has increased significantly, even though the 17-18 year old population is shrinking. This phenomenon can be attributed to three main factors:

- More students are taking longer than three years to complete senior high school.
- The slowdown in Alberta's economy has resulted in a more competitive job market and higher youth unemployment. Consequently, former dropouts, many of them older, are returning to complete or upgrade their academic credentials in order to improve their career opportunities.
- Students who might have left to obtain employment in better economic times are staying to graduate.

The following data supports the trend towards a larger grade 12 enrollment:

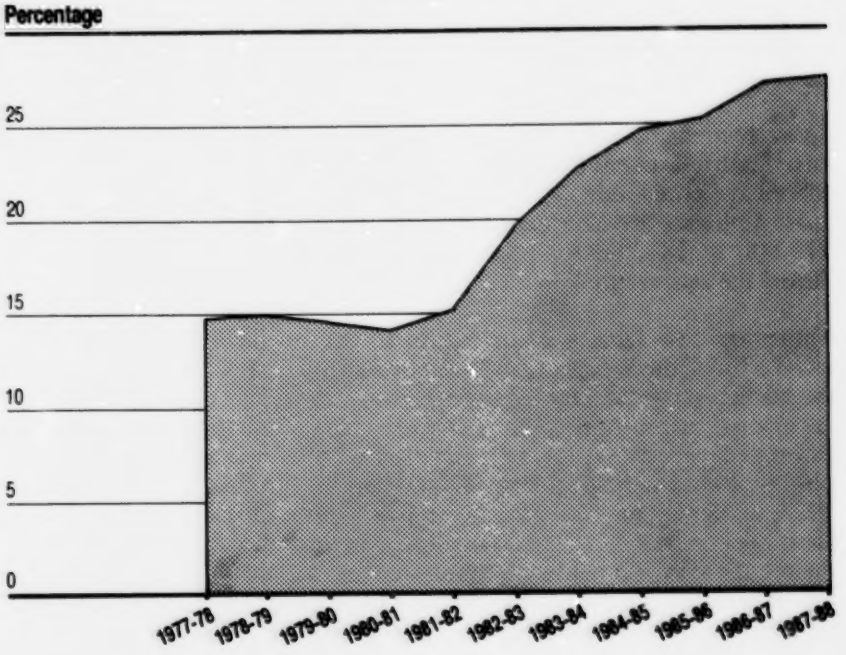
- While the population of 17-18 year olds in Alberta declined from 81,700 in 1977 to 71,000 in 1987, enrollment in Grade 12 increased from 31,681 to 37,646 over the same period. That is an increase of 19 per cent.
- Unemployment among 15-19 year old Albertans has risen from 10.4 per cent in January, 1979, to 17.3 per cent in January, 1988.
- The percentage of Grade 12 students older than 17 as of September 30th, has increased from 14.6 per cent in 1977/78 to 27.2 per cent in 1987/88.
- The percentage of 14-18 year old Albertans in school increased from 68.7 per cent in 1978/79 to 74.8 per cent in 1987/88.
- The percentage of all high school diplomas awarded each year to students 18 or older also increased, from 12.3 per cent in 1977 to 28.1 per cent in 1987/88.
- Grade 12 enrollment as a percentage of Grade nine enrollment three years earlier, has increased from 87.6 per cent in 1977 to 112.6 per cent in 1987.
- In 1977, Grade 12 enrollment was approximately 1,400 students less than the previous year's Grade 11 enrollment. Over the past four years, Grade 12 enrollment has exceeded the previous year's Grade 11 enrollment by approximately 5,000 students.

Table 1.7
Comparison of the Number of Grade Nine Students (by year) with the Number of Grade Twelve Students Three Years Later

"A" Grade 9 Enrollment As Of September 30th (Year)	Enrollment	"B" Grade 12 Enrollment Three Years Later (Year)	Enrollment	Percent B/A
(1970)	32,783	(1973)	29,676	**90.5**
(1971)	33,863	(1974)	29,438	**86.9**
(1972)	34,483	(1975)	30,920	**89.7**
(1973)	35,504	(1976)	31,504	**88.7**
(1974)	36,184	(1977)	31,681	**87.6**
(1975)	36,532	(1978)	32,124	**87.9**
(1976)	37,093	(1979)	32,267	**87.0**
(1977)	37,620	(1980)	32,725	**87.0**
(1978)	37,471	(1981)	33,558	**89.6**
(1979)	34,516	(1982)	32,964	**95.5**
(1980)	33,172	(1983)	34,163	**103.0**
(1981)	33,001	(1984)	35,618	**107.9**
(1982)	33,120	(1985)	35,401	**106.8**
(1983)	33,332	(1986)	36,489	**109.5**

Source: Alberta Education

Figure 1.7
Percentage of Grade Twelve Students Over the Age of 17



Source: Alberta Education

1.8 Student Diploma Achievement

The number of students receiving diplomas from Alberta's school systems (public/ separate, and private schools, vocational colleges, post-secondary institutions and the Alberta Correspondence School) increased nine per cent from 22,659 in 1978, to 24,651 in 1987. These diploma figures exclude upgrades and students from the Northwest Territories.

This rise in the number of graduating students has occurred even though the secondary school age population (15-19 years) to which most diplomas are awarded, decreased from 210,800 to 182,200 (or minus 14 percent) during the same period.

There are two *factors contributing to this* trend. First, there is a greater proportion of the traditional secondary school age students receiving diplomas. For example, the estimated percentage of 19 year olds who hold diplomas increased from 47 per cent in 1978, to 58 per cent in 1987. Secondly, there are more older students receiving diplomas in the regular public school systems as well as in private schools, vocational colleges, post-secondary institutions, and by correspondence. For example, of all the diplomas awarded annually, the proportion going to students 19 years and older has increased from four per cent in 1978, to 17 per cent in 1987. (See Appendix 7, Page 50 for detail statistics.)

Since 1983, when the practice of awarding different types of diplomas (General, Advanced, Advanced with Excellence, High School Equivalency) was introduced, there has been a shift in the proportion of each type of diploma awarded. Fewer General and Advanced diplomas, and more Advanced with Excellence diplomas are now being awarded.

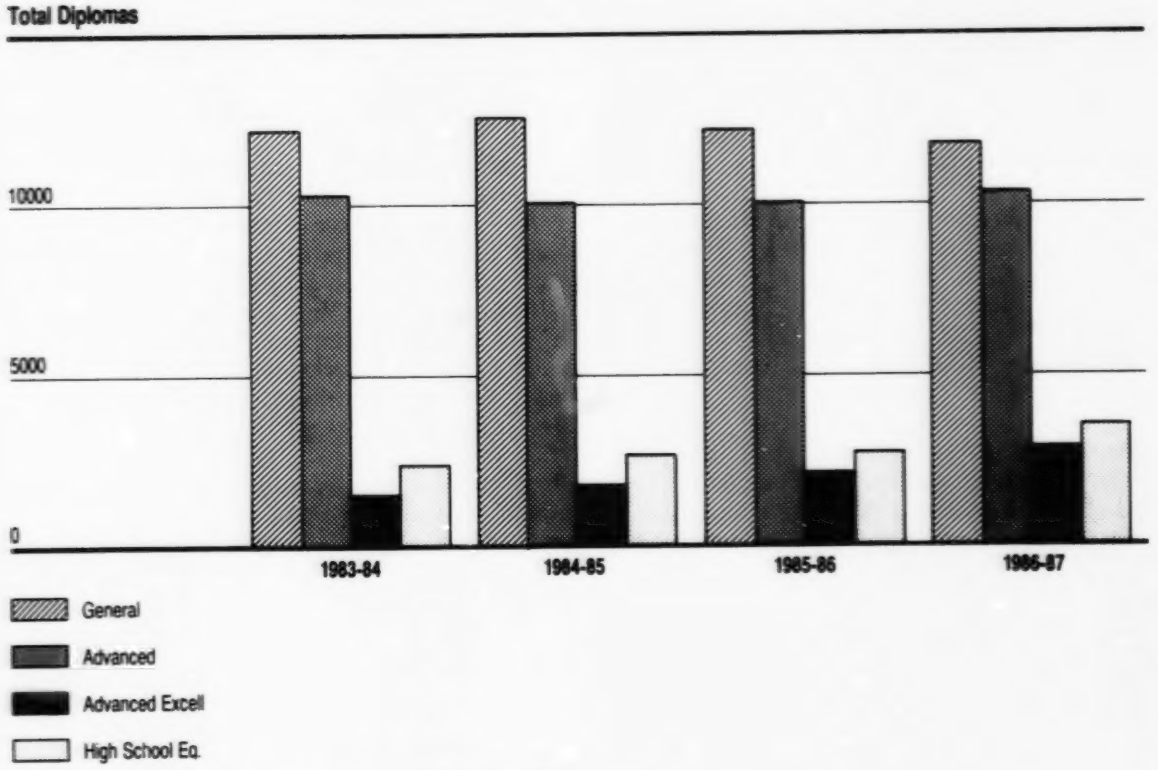
Of all the diplomas awarded to students each year, the proportion of General diplomas declined from 46 per cent in 1983 to 41 per cent in 1986. The proportion of Advanced diplomas declined from 39 per cent in 1983, to 36 per cent in 1986. The proportion of Advanced With Excellence diplomas increased from six to 11 per cent. As well, the proportion of High School Equivalency diplomas increased from nine to 12 per cent in the same period.

The diplomas awarded under this system include those awarded to students who have upgraded by receiving new and/or additional diplomas. Between 1983/84 and 1986/87, the number of diplomas issued increased by seven per cent from 26,276 to 28,242.

When Alberta students entering grade nine between 1980/81 and 1982/83 were tracked, the following diploma achievement patterns were revealed:

- In the four years prior to completing high school, 12 per cent of students leave the province.
- Four percent are enrolled in Academic/ Occupation or other special programs. They are, therefore, not considered eligible for a diploma.
- Of the remaining 84 per cent who are eligible for diplomas, 60 per cent earn a diploma within four years, 69 per cent within five years, and 71 per cent within six years.

Figure 1.8
Distribution of Types of Diplomas Awarded*



* Includes diplomas awarded to students who have upgraded their previous or original diplomas. Total may therefore differ from other diploma statistics such as in Appendix 7.

Source: Alberta Education

1.9 1988 Grade 12 Diploma Examination Results

The Diploma Examinations Program, introduced in 1984 is an integral part of Alberta's high school diploma requirements. The program is intended to certify the level of students' academic achievement in selected Grade 12 courses. It also provides a common measure of achievement for students throughout the province.

The Diploma Examinations program consists of exams based on the *Program of Studies for Senior High Schools* for the following Grade 12 courses: English 30, English 33, Social Studies 30, Langue et Litterature 30, Mathematics 30, Biology 30, Chemistry 30, and Physics 30.

Examinations are administered three times per year: in January, June and August. The majority of students write the exams in January and June. Results for both the school-awarded mark and the diploma examination mark are available for all students. Only the results of the diploma examination marks are reported here as they are the only common measure of achievement for all students in the province.

The results of the current Diploma Examinations written in January and June 1988 show a close range of average marks across the eight subjects (61.8 to 66.9 per cent). The highest average marks were obtained in Langue et Litterature 30 and Physics 30 (66.9 per cent). The lowest average mark was obtained in English 30 (61.8 per cent), with the next lowest being English 33 (62.3 per cent).

There are four grade categories for each diploma examination mark: A: 80-100%, B: 65-79%, C: 50-64%, and F: 0-49%. The percentage of students who obtained an F grade in the diploma examinations was lower in Social/Humanities courses (English 30, English 33, Social Studies 30, Langue et Litterature 30), which averaged about 13 per cent, than in the Science courses (Math 30, Biology 30, Chemistry 30, Physics 30), which averaged slightly more than 22 per cent. On the other hand, approximately 24 per cent of students obtained an A in Sciences, while only 10 per cent received an A in Social/ Humanities courses.

In general, despite the close range of average marks across all the subjects, the percentage of students receiving passing grades was slightly higher in the Social/Humanities than in the Sciences.

Table 1.9.a
Provincial Average Marks of Grade 12 Diploma Examination Results (1988)

Subject	Average Provincial Mark (%)
English 30	61.8
English 33	62.3
Social Studies 30	63.5
Langue et Litterature 30	66.9
Mathematics 30	64.3
Biology 30	64.1
Chemistry 30	62.4
Physics 30	66.9

Source: Alberta Education

Note: January and June examination results are combined to give weighted average marks above.

Table 1.9.b
Distribution of Student Marks by Grade Categories (1988)

	Grade Categories (%)			
Subject	A	B	C	F
English 30	8.1	32.2	44.6	15.1
English 33	5.8	38.8	41.8	13.6
Social Studies 30	14.7	34.5	32.7	18.1
Langue et Litterature 30	11.2	47.4	35.1	6.2
Mathematics 30	24.9	26.4	24.6	24.0
Biology 30	22.8	27.4	27.3	22.4
Chemistry 30	19.2	25.2	30.8	24.8
Physics 30	27.9	29.3	25.6	17.1

Source: Alberta Education

Note: January and June examination results are combined to give weighted average marks above.

1.10 Comparison of Grade 12 Diploma Examination Results, 1984-1988

To provide an indication of achievement since the first province-wide diploma examinations were written, results in seven courses were compared. (Because the first examination in Langue et Literature was written in 1987, that course is not used in this comparison).

Between 1984 and 1988, when diploma examination marks for both the January and June sessions were available, results show that the average mark has improved more in the Sciences than in the Social/Humanities courses. For example, while the average mark in Physics 30 improved from 62.1 to 66.9 per cent, the average mark in English 33 remained relatively steady, initially rising and then declining slightly, from 63.8 per cent in 1984 to 62.3 per cent in 1988.

Because provincial examinations vary from year to year, results must be interpreted with caution.

The percentage distributions were compared over the four year period for each of the A,B,C and F grade categories. The percentage of students obtaining an A grade increased at a higher rate in the Sciences than in the Social/Humanities.

In general, the percentage of students who received an F grade declined in the Sciences. Except for Social Studies 30 where it decreased slightly in 1988, the percentage of students who obtained an F increased in the Social/Humanities.

On the whole, over the five year period, students' performances in the seven examination courses (as measured by the passing grades of A, B, and C) have gradually improved, especially in Sciences.

Table 1.10.a

Comparison of Student Average Diploma Examination Marks (%) 1984-87

Subject	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
English 30	61.9	62.5	62.8	63.9	61.8
English 33	63.8	64.2	64.6	63.1	62.3
Social Studies 30	61.7	62.3	66.2	62.9	63.5
Mathematics 30	61.7	62.2	62.9	69.1	64.3
Biology 30	59.9	64.9	65.3	64.0	64.1
Chemistry 30	63.4	63.4	63.3	67.6	62.4
Physics 30	62.1	64.6	65.1	65.7	66.9

Table 1.10.b

Student Average Diploma Exam Mark (%) by Subject and Percent Receiving Grades A and F

Subject/Grade	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
English 30					
A(80-100%)	6.7	7.5	8.1	10.9	8.1
F(0-49%)	11.9	12.0	12.1	11.9	15.1
English 33					
A(80-100%)	5.7	7.4	9.2	7.3	5.8
F(0-49%)	8.5	11.0	11.1	12.6	13.6
Social Studies 30					
A(80-100%)	10.0	11.6	16.6	14.0	14.7
F(0-49%)	18.6	18.6	12.0	19.4	18.1
Langue et Litt 30					
A(80-100%)	—	—	—	30.6	11.2
F(0-49%)	—	—	—	1.2	6.2
Mathematics 30					
A(80-100%)	16.8	18.6	21.2	33.9	24.9
F(0-49%)	23.8	23.9	25.4	16.7	24.0
Biology 30					
A(80-100%)	12.1	21.8	22.6	23.1	22.8
F(0-49%)	26.4	18.2	18.6	23.9	22.4
Chemistry 30					
A(80-100%)	20.1	20.4	20.7	28.9	19.2
F(0-49%)	20.7	22.2	22.7	15.8	24.8
Physics 30					
A(80-100%)	17.0	20.5	22.8	25.1	27.8
F(0-49%)	22.1	19.3	19.4	18.5	17.1

Source: Alberta Education

Note: January and June examination results are combined to give weighted average marks above.

1.11 Early Secondary School Leaver Rates

Early secondary school leavers in Alberta are defined as: 14-18 year old students, registered September 30th, not in school the following September 30th. These students did not receive a diploma, and did not complete other school programs. Slight adjustments are made to account for: age; specific interprovincial and international migration; and mortality rates.

Annual Rates

Between 1978/79 and 1986/87, the early school leaver rate in Alberta's public/separate and private schools declined from 12.4 per cent (or 17,388 students), to 9.4 per cent (or 12,731 students).

One factor which may have contributed to the reduction was the slowdown in Alberta's economy in 1981 and 1982. It reduced employment opportunities for young people, and influenced some students to stay in school. As Figure 1.11.b illustrates, the decline in early school leaver rates was roughly parallel to the rise in youth unemployment rates.

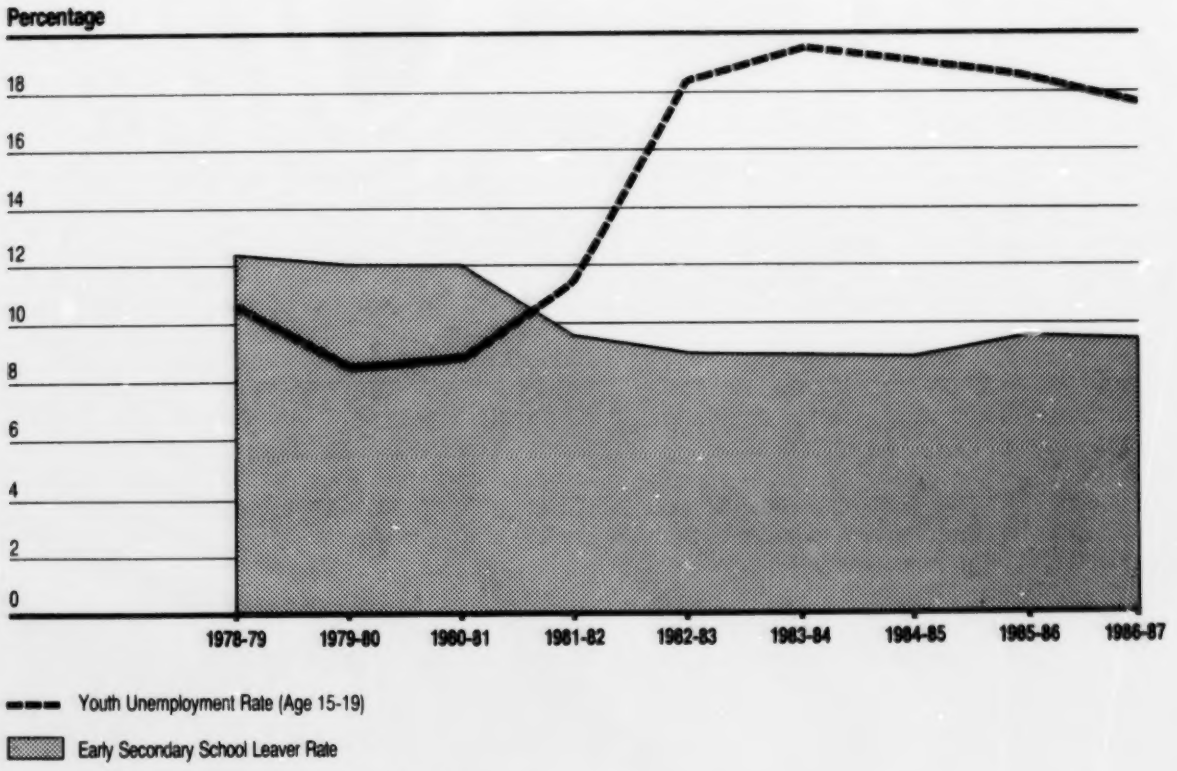
In the past six years, the early school leaver rate has remained relatively stable, at approximately nine per cent. The lowest early school leaver rate recorded was 8.7 per cent in 1984/85.

Comparisons with Other Provinces

Since the definitions of early school leavers and data collection methods and calculation vary considerably, caution is advised in comparing data from different provinces. The following are some figures reported in recent years:

- British Columbia reported that 7.1 per cent of secondary school students left school early, during the 1985/86 school year. Grade eight is included in their definition of secondary schools. This tends to lower the rate.
- Ontario reported an early school leaver rate of 13.1 per cent for students in Grades 9 to 12 during 1984/85. It was also noted that, while the early school leaver rate increased 10 per cent from 1980/81 to 1984/85, the number of re-entrants increased by 47 per cent, during the same time period.
- Quebec reported that for 1985, the probability of leaving school before secondary school graduation was 32 per cent, or eight per cent a year. This was down from 47 per cent in 1976.

Figure 1.11
Early Secondary School Leaver Rates* and Youth Unemployment Rates



Sources: Alberta Education
Statistics Canada

*Alberta Secondary School Age (14-18) Students

1.12 Ratio of Student Enrollment to Alberta Population

Total Grade 1-12 student enrollments in Alberta's public/separate school systems, as of September 30th each year increased steadily through the 1950s and 1960s. It rose from 173,969 students in 1950, to a peak of 425,468 students in 1971. That is 144.6 per cent over the 21 year period, or 4.4 per cent a year.

During this same period, the total Alberta population, as of June 1 each year, increased by 78 per cent, or approximately four per cent a year. It rose from 913,000 to 1,628,000.

From 1950 to 1971, student enrollment as a percentage of the total Alberta population increased from 19.1 to 26.1 per cent.

Between 1971 and 1986, the total Alberta population continued to rise steadily, but at a reduced rate of approximately 2.6 per cent a year. In absolute numbers, the population grew from 1,628,000 to 2,365,825; a net gain of 737,825. However, while the total population rose, student enrollment declined, ranging from a low of 415,595 students in 1979 to a high of 423,690 students in 1982. The number fell again in 1986 to 423,372 students. This is a net loss of almost 3,000 students over the 15 year period.

Consequently, during the same period, as the total population rose and student enrollment declined, enrollment as a percentage of the total population fell from 26.1 to 17.9 per cent.

Enrollment and population projections (medium growth scenario) during 1987/2000 indicate that the total population will grow by 15 per cent (or 1.2 per cent annually). Student enrollment as a percentage of total population will continue to decline, from 17.8 to 16.8 per cent. This is projected to occur even though actual enrollment will increase moderately up to the year 1999 (from 423,900 to 487,601 students), and decline to 486,447 students by the year 2000.

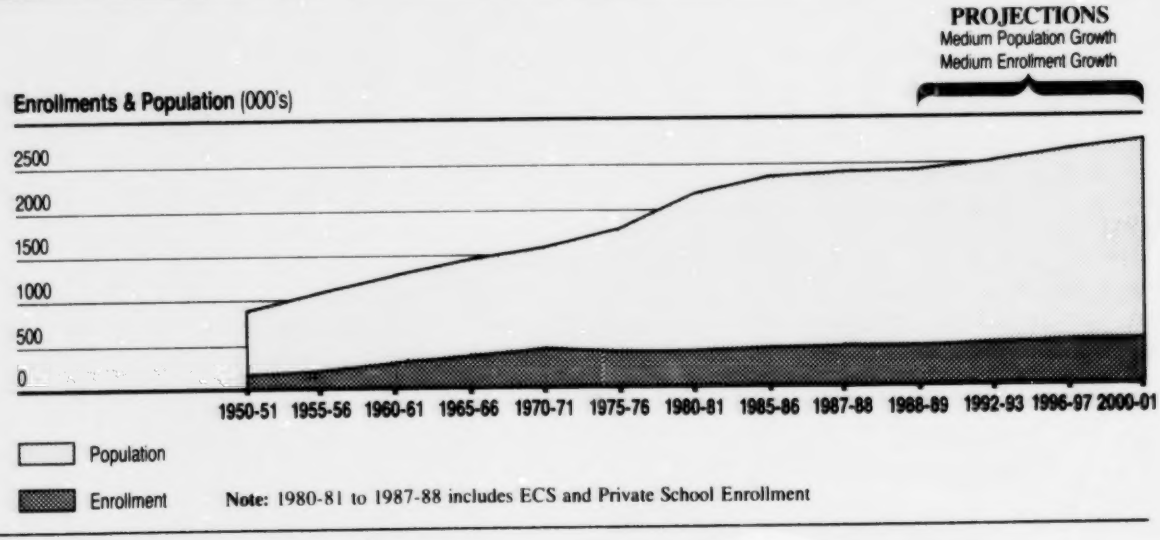
The rapid rise in student enrollment during the 1950s and 1960s, and therefore the high enrollment/total population ratio, can be attributed to the post-war baby-boom. Downward enrollment trends after 1971 were a result of baby-boomers moving through the school system. Delayed marriages and lower birth rates were also a factor.

The economic boom of the late 1970s and early 1980s increased migration to Alberta and caused enrollment to rise slightly again. However, student enrollment did not keep pace with the overall population growth. Hence, the continuous decline of the student enrollment to total population ratio.

Other demographic developments and trends that are likely to have an impact on the size of student enrollment now, and in the decades ahead are:

- lower population growth in the province
- an aging population
- decline in the school age and pre-school age population
- smaller family sizes as a result of declining birth rates
- increasing number of families without children
- international migration.

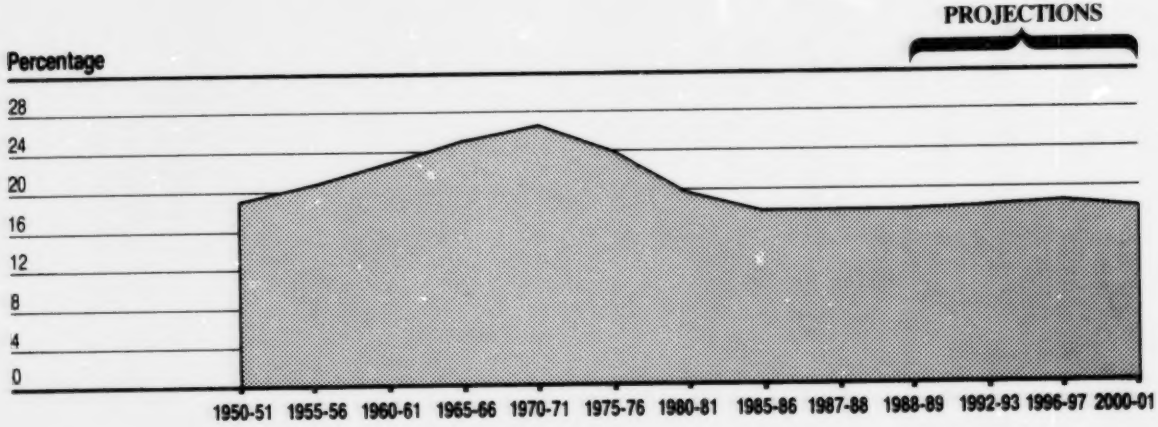
Figure 1.12.a
Student Enrollments (Grades 1-12) and Total Alberta Population



Sources: Alberta Education
Statistics Canada

Note: 1980-81 to 1987-88 includes ECS and Private School Enrollment

Figure 1.12.b
Student Enrollment as a Percentage of Total Population



Sources: Alberta Education
Statistics Canada

1.13 Impact of Migration on the School Age Population

From 1966 to 1981, interprovincial and international migration affected Alberta's population growth. Much of the growth occurred during the economic boom. Between 1976 and 1981 the province registered a 21.7 per cent growth rate. Since 1982, Alberta has experienced a significant population decline from interprovincial migration, as its economic activity has changed.

Between 1982 and 1987, Alberta's population declined by 122,500, due to interprovincial migration. International migration, while still showing a net in-flow has declined substantially. Net gains in the school age population from international migration declined from approximately 3,000 in 1981/82, to about 400 in 1984/1986 .

Two differing trends in interprovincial migration have emerged since 1981/82. For 5-13 year olds, a net outflow of between 2,000 and 6,000 annually, from 1982/83 to 1985/86 has been consistent with that of the overall population. However, in the same period, 14-17 year olds experienced net gains of between 1,000 and 3,000 annually.

Population mobility, or turnover, is that proportion of the total population that enters the province from elsewhere each year. Alberta's population, including the school-age population (5-17) as well, is nearly twice as mobile as any other province or region in Canada, three times as mobile as that of Ontario, and five times that of Quebec.

The annual turnover in the school-age population increased during the boom economic years of the 1970s from about 3.5 per cent in 1970/71, to 6.5 per cent in 1980/81, and declined during the economic recession of the 1980s to about 3.5 per cent in 1985/86.

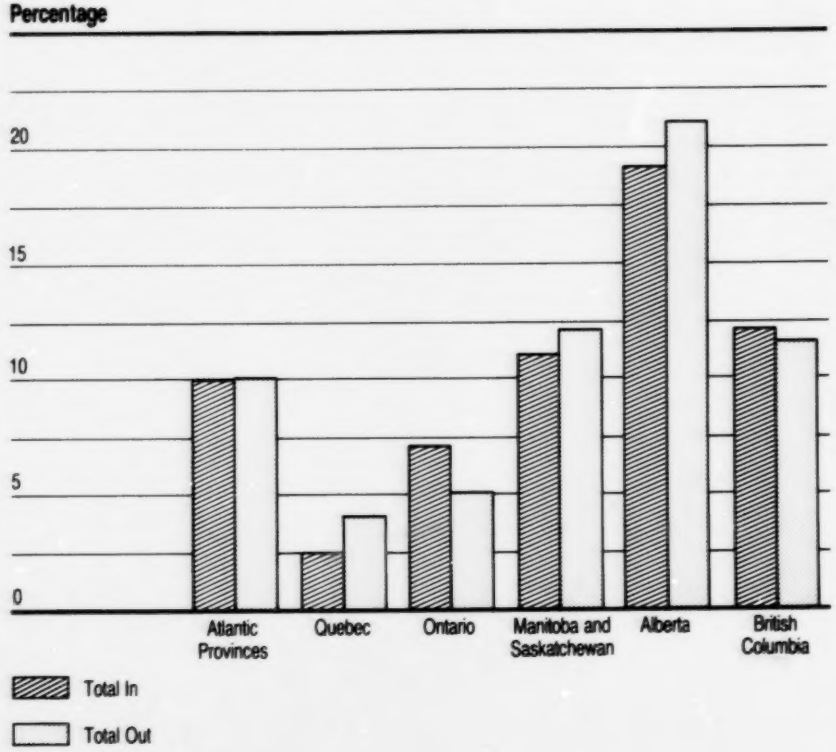
Table 1.13.a
Estimated Annual In-Migrants
of the School Age (5-17) Population

Year	Estimated Population Age 5-17	Estimated In-Migrants*	Percent
1985-86	457,500	15,921	3.5
1984-85	455,100	14,504	3.2
1983-84	461,600	13,865	3.0
1982-83	471,100	18,646	4.0
1981-82	475,800	23,202	4.9
1980-81	474,300	31,229	6.6
1979-80	469,200	27,742	5.9
1978-79	467,000	22,932	4.9
1970-71	463,800	16,237	3.5

*In-migrants include interprovincial and international migrants

Sources: Alberta Education
Statistics Canada

Figure 1.13.b
Total In- and Out-Migration
as a Percentage of 1981
Population, by Region, 1981/86



Source: Statistics Canada

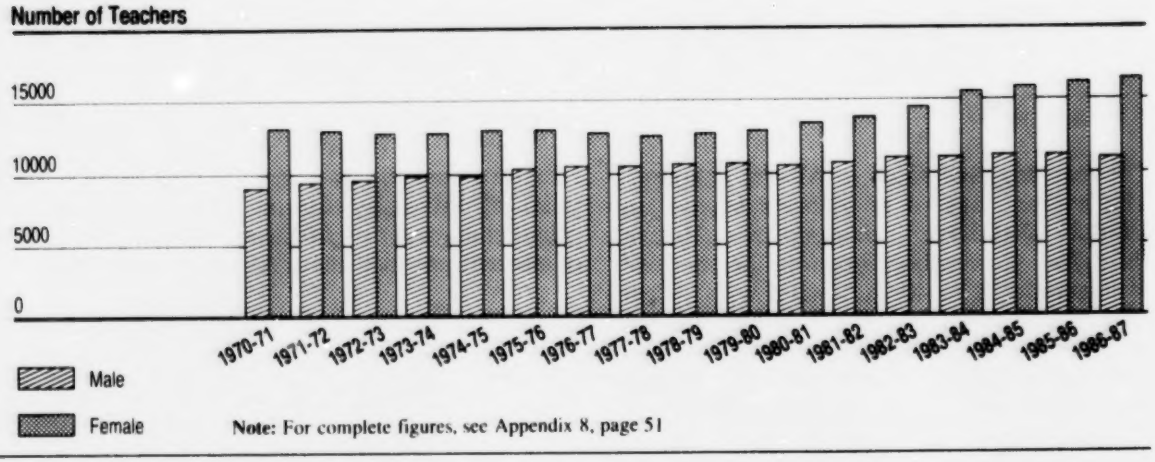
2.1 Total Alberta Teachers

During the 1986/87 school year, the total number of teachers (which includes all staff with a teaching certificate) was 27,760. This is up steadily from 22,054 teachers in 1970/71, and is an increase of 26 per cent over the 16 year period, or an average of almost two per cent a year.

The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) teachers was 26,111 in 1986/87. This is also up from 22,536 FTE teachers in 1973/74. That is an increase of 16 per cent in 13 years, or an average of slightly over one per cent a year.

Female teachers constitute over half of all teachers in Alberta. In 1986/87, women constituted 59 per cent of all teachers in the public/separate schools. Since 1970/71, the percentage of female teachers has remained fairly stable, fluctuating within the 55 to 60 percentage range.

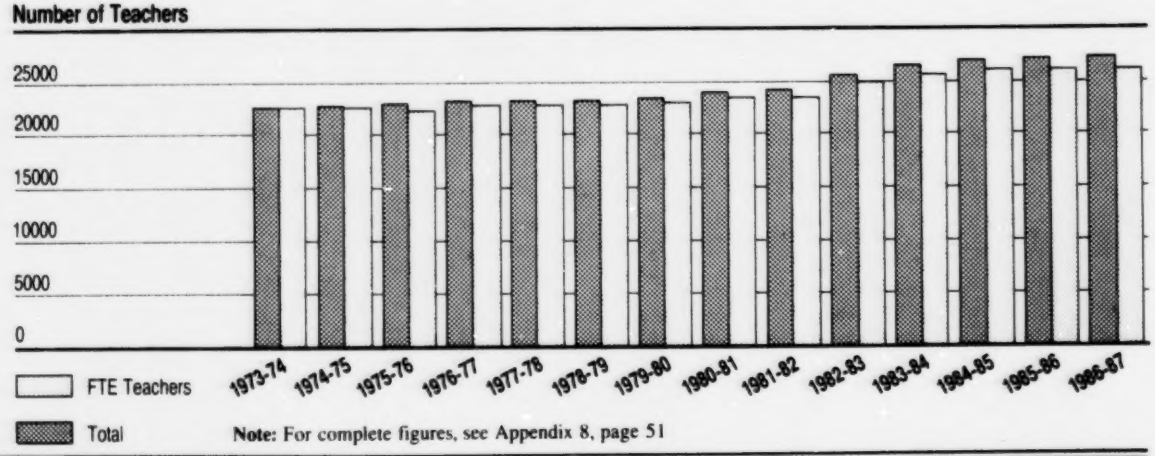
Table 2.1.a
Total Teachers by Gender



Source: Alberta Education

Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 8, page 51

Figure 2.1.b
Total and FTE Teachers



Source: Alberta Education

Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 8, page 51

2.2 Average Age, Qualifications, and Experience of Alberta Teachers

Average Age

The teaching profession in Alberta is aging. The average age of an Alberta teacher in 1986/87 was 38.6. This is up from 36.1 in 1975/76. Currently, forty-four per cent of teachers are 31 to 40, compared with 29 per cent in 1975/76. Teachers 20 to 30 years of age declined from 40 per cent in 1975/76 to 20 per cent in 1987/88. Teachers 41 to 50 years old rose from 16 per cent to 29 per cent during the same period.

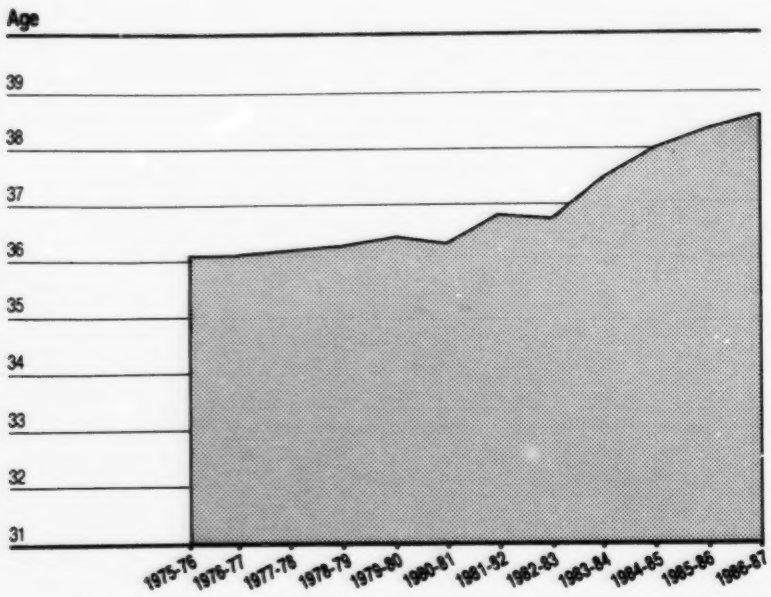
Training and Qualifications

Alberta's teachers have an average of 4.6 years of university training and all hold a provincial teaching certificate. The majority of teachers are graduates of Alberta universities.

Average Years of Teaching Experience

The average number of years experience the Alberta teacher has today is 12.8. This is a rise from 9.9 years in 1975/76, and a reflection of the aging teacher population.

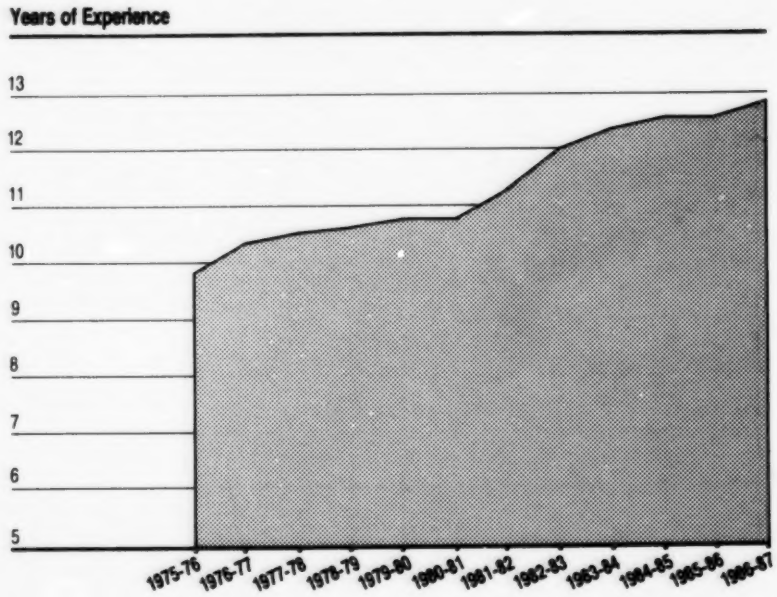
Figure 2.2.a
Average Age of Teachers



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 8, page 51

Source: Alberta Education

Figure 2.2.b
Average Years of Teaching Experience



Note: For complete figures, see Appendix 8, page 51

Source: Alberta Education

2.3 Average Teacher Salary

The average annual salary (excluding employee benefits) of a certificated teacher in Alberta in 1987/88 was $38,264. The average teacher salary is the midpoint between teacher salaries supplied by the Alberta Teachers' Association (ATA) and the Alberta School Trustees' Association (ASTA). This is an increase of 285 per cent from 1971 when the average annual salary was $9,932. Salaries in constant 1987 dollars rose by 22 per cent in the same period.

Between 1971 and 1982, the average annual increases of teacher salaries in current dollars ranged from 7.2 per cent in 1978 to 16.6 per cent in 1982. In the last five years, because of budget restraints, there has been a decrease in the growth of teacher salaries. The average teacher salary increased by 3.6 per cent in 1986, and 2.6 per cent in 1987/88.

Table 2.3
Average Teacher Salaries*

Calendar Year	Average Salary Current Dollars ($) **	Average Current Dollars Salary Annual % Increase	Average Constant (1987) Dollars
1971	9,932	----	31,424
1972	10,938	10.1	33,112
1973	11,950	9.2	33,723
1974	13,443	12.5	34,434
1975	15,378	14.4	35,438
1976	17,298	12.5	38,865
1977	19,185	10.9	37,580
1978	20,572	7.3	37,130
1979	22,391	8.8	37,049
1980	24,253	8.3	36,379
1981	27,365	12.8	36,317
1982	31,921	16.6	38,305
1983	33,765	5.7	38,572
1984	34,416	1.9	38,265
1985	35,954	4.4	38,652
1986	37,276	3.6	38,760
School Year 1987/88	38,264	2.6	38,264

Sources: Alberta Education
Alberta School Trustees' Association (A.S.T.A.)
Alberta Teachers' Association (A.T.A.)

*Excludes Employee Benefits and Administration or other allowances.
**Midpoint of ATA and ASTA Teacher Salaries, except for the periods 1971-74 and 1987-88 (see Appendix 9, page 52, for details).

2.4 Pupil/Teacher Ratio and Average Class Size

Pupil/teacher ratio (PTR) is the proportion of total students to school certificated staff, including all teachers, counsellors, administrators and other non-instructional staff.

PTR is calculated by dividing the total number of ECS to Grade 12 Public/Separate students (ECS public/separate enrollments count as .5) by the total number of Full-Time Equivalent Teachers. Enrollment does not include ECS Private Operators, Private Schools or Lloydminster.

Class size is the average number of students in classrooms.

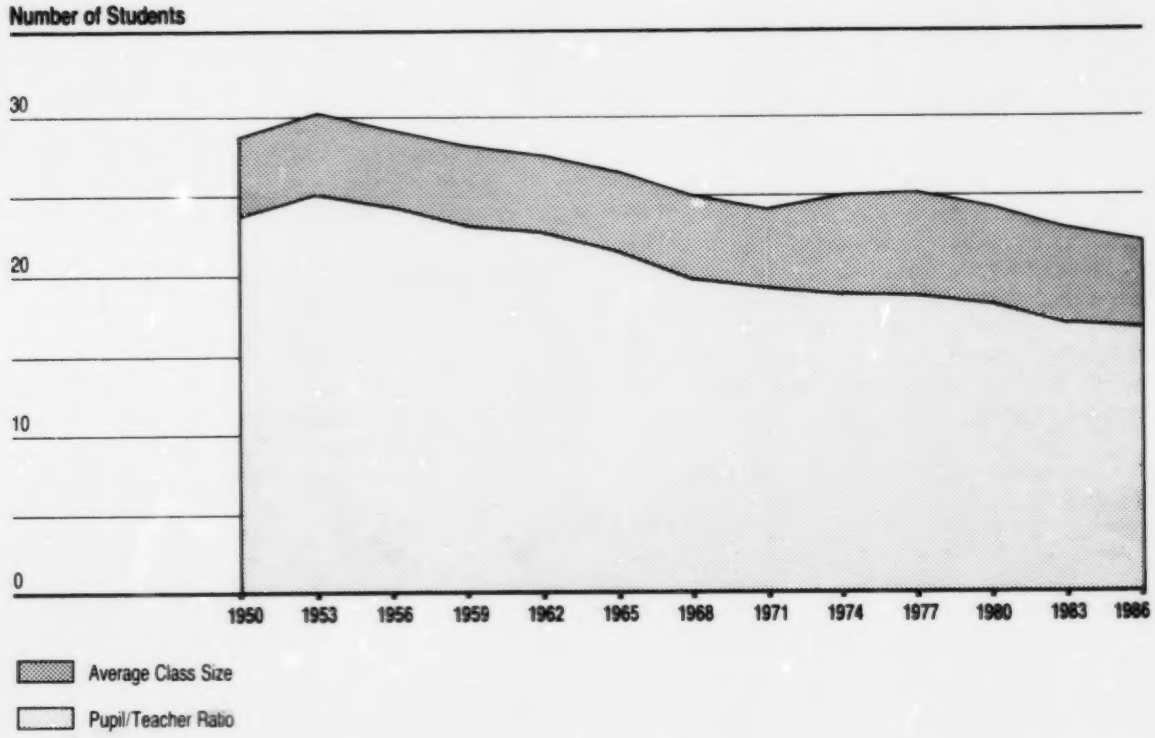
Because the word "teacher" in pupil/teacher ratio includes all certificated staff, and not just classroom teachers, the average classroom size is invariably higher than the PTR.

From 1950/51 to 1986/87, the PTR and average class size have steadily declined. In 1950/51, there was an average of one certificated staff member for every 23.7 students in Alberta's public/separate school systems. By 1986/87 this average had declined to 16.8, a decrease of 41 per cent over the 36 year period.

Average class size has also declined from about 30 students in 1950/51 to approximately 22 students in 1986/87.

An analysis conducted by Alberta Education, showed that average class size was approximately six or seven students above the PTR. It declined proportionately as the PTR declined.

Figure 2.4
Pupil Teacher Ratio And
Average Class Size



Source: Alberta Education

Note: For complete figures on PTR, see Appendix 8, page 51

2.5 Teacher Supply and Demand

During 1988/1992, if current trends continue, there will be more teachers in the labour force than number of teaching positions available.

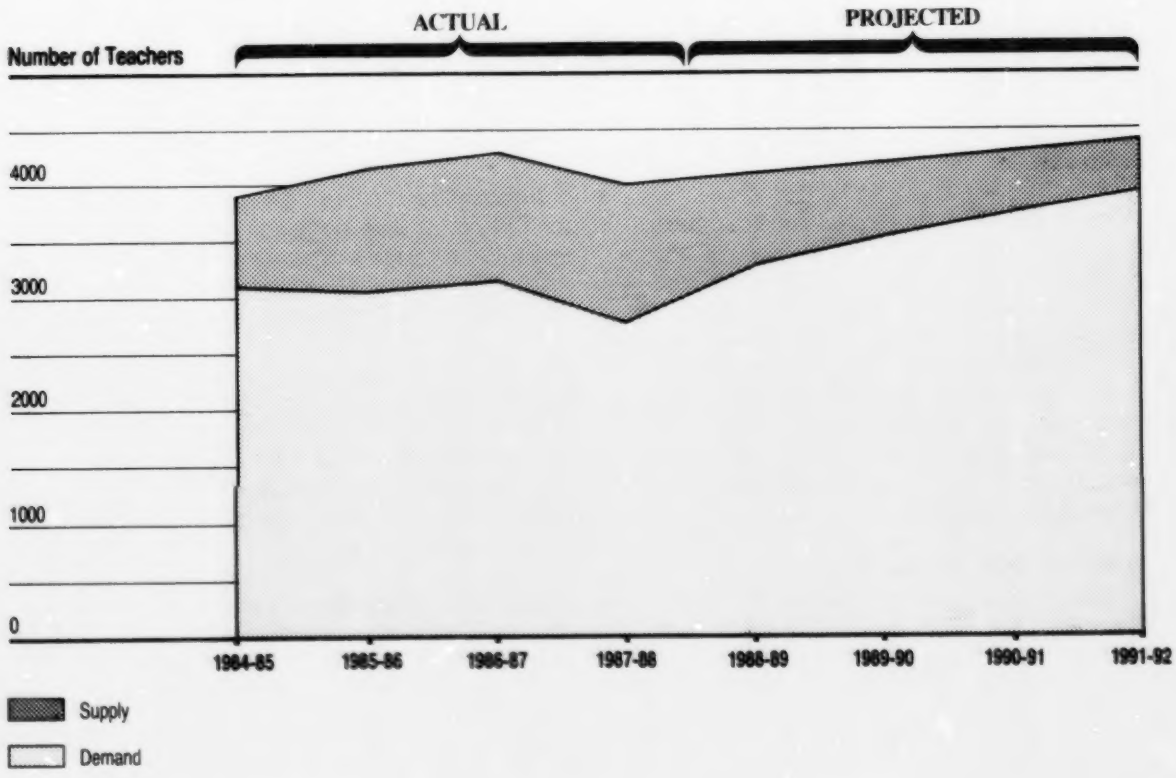
If there is no mass exodus of Alberta teachers to other areas (where there may be teacher shortages, such as Ontario and California), it is expected the number of teachers will exceed the number of positions. Teacher supply is expected to outstrip demand by 640 FTE teachers annually, in the next four years. This does not include an anticipated shortage of experienced teachers in subject areas such as French and Special Education. Later, in the mid-1990s, increasing retirements, due to an aging teacher workforce, may produce a teacher shortage.

An estimated 16,962 additional teachers, or about 4,240 teachers per year, are expected to be available for employment over the forecast period. The majority of these teachers will be graduates from Alberta's universities (47 per cent or about 2,000 teachers per year).The next largest group would be teachers from outside the province (27 per cent or 1,150 teachers per year); followed by former teachers re-entering the teaching profession (26 per cent or about 1,091 teachers a year).

The total demand for additional teachers is expected to increase from 1988 to 1992. This will result in a net additional demand for 14,413 teachers, or about 3,600 full time equivalent teachers, per year. Approximately 90 per cent of the demand for teachers is the result of teacher turnover. That is, retirements and other departures from the teacher workforce. Thirteen thousand teachers, or an average of about 3,250 FTE teachers per year (12 per cent of the teacher force) will probably be required for this replacement demand over the next four years.

As well, a small component of teacher demand--approximately 10 per cent-- is expected to accommodate projected modest increases in student enrollment, primarily at the ECS and Elementary grade levels. Consequently, there will be a need to hire 1,467 additional teachers. That is, an average of about 350-400 new FTE teachers a year, to serve these children over the next four years.

Figure 2.5
Actual and Projected FTE Teacher Supply and Demand



Source: Alberta Education

3.1 Provincial Funding of Education

The government of Alberta provides more than $1.3 billion to school boards, approved private schools, and ECS operators. Funding comes in a variety of grants and support programs, all of which are intended to ensure the high quality education Albertans have come to expect.

- Almost $2,900 is budgeted for education per household in Alberta, one of the highest levels in Canada. For the 1987/88 fiscal year, the total amount budgeted for elementary and secondary education was $1.271 billion. That is 12.2 per cent of total budgetary expenditure for the province. In 1978/79, $0.603 billion, or 15.9 per cent of the total provincial expenditure was spent on elementary and secondary education.

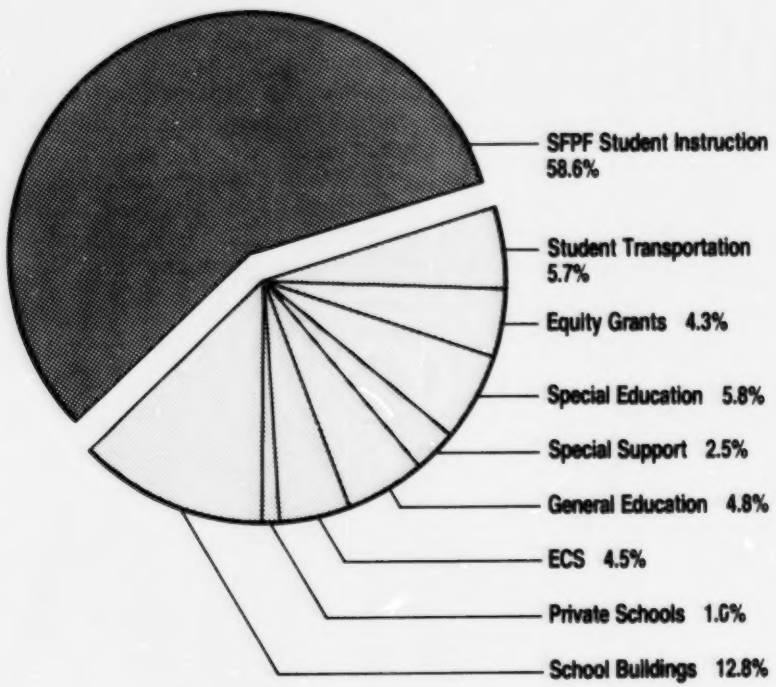
1987/88 Provincial Grants

- Estimates for provincial funding of elementary and secondary education in the 1987/88 fiscal year were:
  - $78.7M for Student Transportation Grants
  - $175.7M for School Buildings Support
  - $58.2M for Equity Grants to fiscally disadvantaged school boards
  - $33.8M for Special Support Grants
  - $79.6M for Special Education Funding
  - $65.1M for General Education Grants
  - $62.2M for ECS
  - $14.3M for private schools
  - $804M for student instruction
- Public/separate school boards received the following basic per pupil grants:
  - $1,794 for each elementary student
  - $1,930 for each junior high student
  - $2,082 for each senior high student
- Private ECS operators, and school boards offering ECS programs, were eligible to receive $1,046 for each registered child. They were eligible to receive additional funds for each handicapped child and for special circumstances.
- Private schools approved for funding by Alberta Education received:
  - $1,302 for each elementary student
  - $1,400 for each junior high student
  - $1,510 for each senior high student

1988/89 Provincial Grants

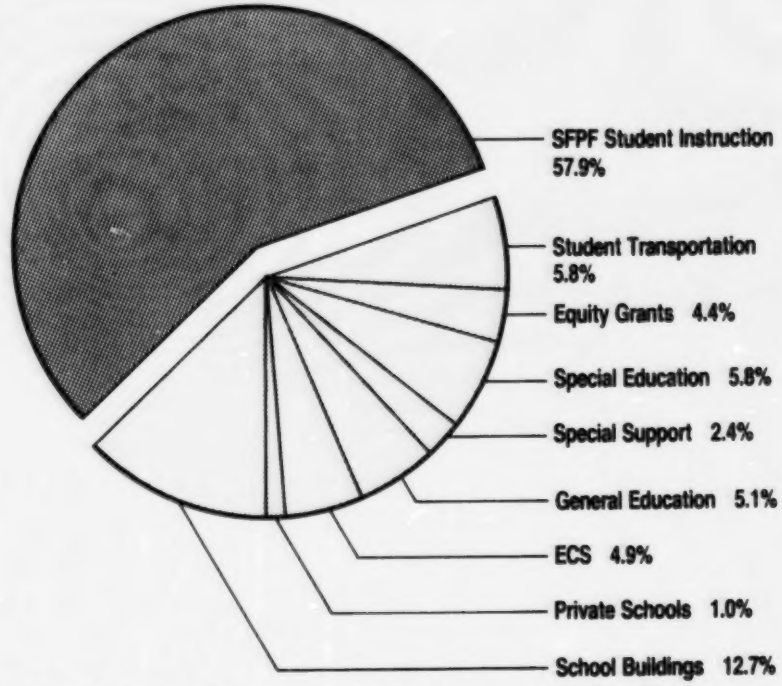
- Estimates for provincial funding of elementary and secondary education in the 1988/89 fiscal year will be:
  - $80.2M for Student Transportation Grants
  - $176.2M for School Buildings Support
  - $61.6M for Equity Grants to fiscally disadvantaged school boards
  - $32.7M for Special Support Grants
  - $80.1M for Special Education Funding
  - $71.5M for General Education Grants
  - $67.7M for ECS
  - $14.5M for private schools
  - $803.2M for student instruction
- Public/separate school boards will receive the following basic per pupil grants:
  - $1,830 for each elementary student
  - $1,969 for each junior high student
  - $2,124 for each senior high student
- Private ECS operators, and school boards offering ECS programs, are eligible to receive $1,067 for each registered child.
- Private schools which are approved for funding by Alberta Education will receive:
  - $1,328 for each elementary student
  - $1,428 for each junior high student
  - $1,540 for each senior high student

Figure 3.1.a
1987-88 Fiscal Year
Estimates for Provincial
funding of Education



Source: Alberta Education

Figure 3.1.b
1988-89 Fiscal Year
Estimates for Provincial
funding of Education*



*Excludes the additional 1.4% increase (or $9 million) announced by the Minister on July 14, 1988.

Source: Alberta Education

3.2 Provincial-Local Funding of Basic Education

During the 1950s, the principal source of public education funding was local revenues, derived largely from property taxes. Between 1950 and 1960, municipal and other local government sources provided, on the average, 61 per cent of the funds for public schools. The provincial government, or non-property taxes, provided the additional 39 percent.

In 1961, the government introduced the School Foundation Program Fund (SFPF) and levied a uniform province-wide property tax to replace most of the local property taxes. The province's revenue share has risen considerably above the local revenue share since 1961 to become the major source of funding for basic education in Alberta.

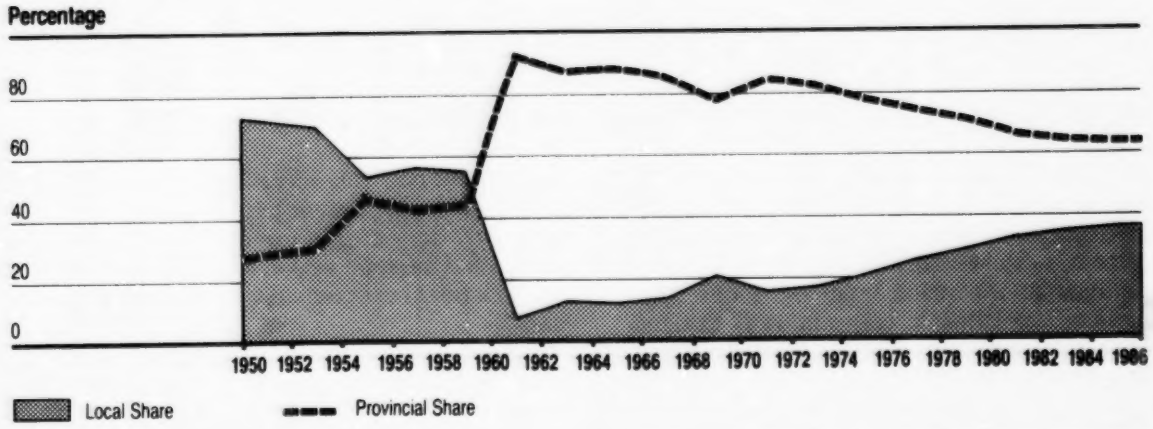
When the SFPF was introduced in 1961, the provincial revenue share was 92 per cent. By 1975, it had fallen to 79 per cent, while the local share increased from eight per cent to 21 per cent.

In 1974/75, residential property and farmland were removed from the SFPF uniform provincial levy. This significantly reduced the amount raised by provincial property taxes. Provincial general revenues were used to replace these lost property taxes.

Provincial revenue remains an important source of funding, even though its share has fluctuated over the years. In 1986, the province provided 64 per cent of the revenue to school boards, down from 79 per cent in 1975. Provincial funding has risen substantially each year in absolute dollars, and has exceeded inflation since 1975 on a cumulative basis.

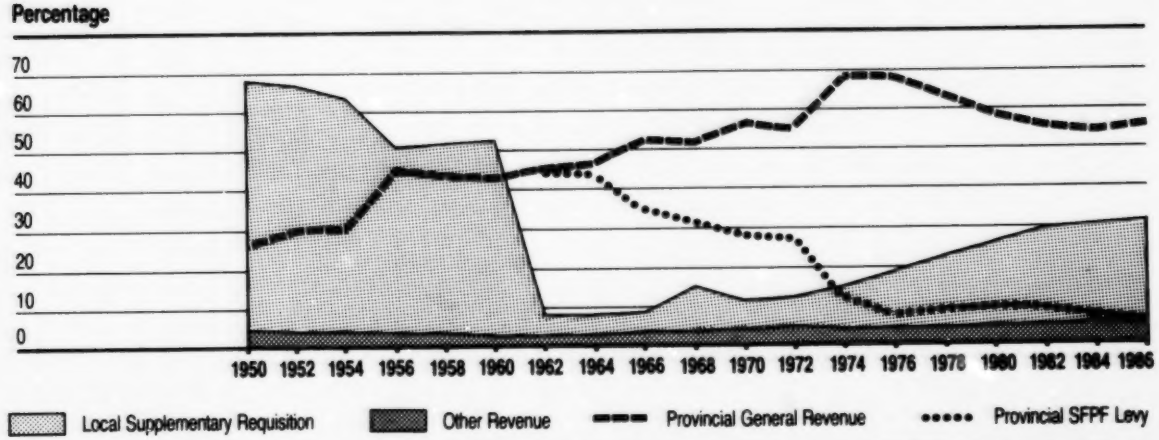
On the other hand, the revenue share from municipal and other local government sources has increased from 21 per cent in 1975, to 36 per cent in 1986. An explanation for this phenomenon is: the increased expenditures of local school boards, which on a percentage basis exceed the annual revenue increases of the provincial share. The increased school board expenditures have been financed through increases in local property taxes.

Figure 3.2.a
Combined Local and Provincial Revenue Share (%)



Source: Alberta Education

Figure 3.2.b
Provincial - Local Revenue Share (%)



Source: Alberta Education

3.3 School Board Expenditures

Overall Spending

Between 1972 and 1987, total school board operating expenditures in current dollars rose consistently from more than $400 million to over $2 billion. That is an increase of approximately 400 per cent, or an average of 11.4 per cent per year. However, when current dollars are deflated to allow for changes in the price level of goods and services, spending in constant 1987 dollars rose by 67 per cent, or an average of 3.5 per cent per year. Allowing for enrollment fluctuation trends, total enrollment rose by approximately eight per cent, or about .5 per cent per year.

Even though student enrollment declines were reported, the growth in current expenditures was greater between 1975 and 1982 (total spending in 1982 was $1,596M). Within this period, school board spending rose at an average annual rate of 15 per cent, or 4.5 per cent in constant dollars. However, in the last five years, the growth in current spending has fallen considerably to 5 percent per year (or .9 percent in constant dollars), while enrollment has increased moderately by less than one percent per year. Salaries, administrative costs, government fiscal policies and inflation help account for the rise in school board expenditures over the last 15 years.

Generally, current spending for instruction, operation and maintenance, student transportation and contribution to capital/debt service/transfers changed little between 1972 and 1987. The only notable change was in administrative costs, which increased from 3.2 to 5.2 per cent.

Per Student Expenditure

On a per student basis, current school board operating expenditures for elementary and secondary education grew approximately 388 per cent between 1972 and 1987. That is an average of 11.1 per cent per year, from $950 to $4,640. Much of that growth was due to inflation, because real expenditures in 1987 dollars during that period increased by 61 per cent. That is an annual average of 1.25 per cent per year.

Comparison With Other Provinces

Comparisons of school board operating expenditures per student in current dollars were made among the provinces in Canada. They show that, in 1985-86, when complete data was available for all the provinces, Alberta ranked second at $4,085 per student. Only Quebec preceeded that at $4,714 per student. Ontario was third at $4,074 per student.

Table 3.3.a
School Jurisdiction Expenditures

Category	1972	1975	1978	1981	1984	1987
Instruction	268	419	579	871	1,177	1,337
Administration	13	27	41	69	88	106
Operation and Maintenance	46	72	109	164	217	231
Student Transportation	22	31	44	74	99	104
Contribution to Capital, Debt Services, Transfer	52	63	76	132	230	250
Total Spending in Current Dollars	**401**	**612**	**849**	**1,310**	**1,811**	**2,028**
Total Spending in Constant 1987 $	**1,214**	**1,410**	**1,532**	**1,745**	**2,014**	**2,028**

Source: Alberta Education

Note: Expenditures are in millions of dollars

Table 3.3.b
Per Pupil Expenditure by Provinces*

Province	1983	Rank	1984	Rank	85/86	Rank
British Columbia	3,489	(3)	3,568	(6)	3,537	(6)
Alberta	3,725	(2)	3,883	(2)	4,085	(2)
Saskatchewan	3,439	(4)	3,601	(5)	3,678	(5)
Manitoba	3,413	(5)	3,728	(4)	3,873	(4)
Ontario	3,356	(6)	3,759	(3)	4,074	(3)
Quebec	4,195	(1)	4,491	(1)	4,714	(1)
New Brunswick	2,735	(8)	3,026	(8)	3,160	(8)
Nova Scotia	2,897	(7)	3,094	(7)	3,323	(7)
Prince Edward Island	2,655	(9)	2,697	(10)	2,711	(10)
Newfoundland	2,469	(10)	2,752	(9)	2,883	(9)

Source: CMEC, *The Financing of Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada*, December, 1986

*Excludes expenditures on debt retirements

Note: Parentheses contain the relative rankings for each province in that year.

Glossary of Terms

Academic Year - September 1 to August 31.

Advanced High School Diploma - High School diploma granted to students who successfully complete specified courses and earn a minimum of 100 credits. There are more core requirements and less opportunity to take complementary courses.

Advanced With Excellence - High School diploma granted to a student who qualifies for the *Advanced High School Diploma* and earns a final average of 80 percent or higher. The student may not have less than 65 percent in any one of the four required diploma examination courses.

Alberta Education - The Ministry, or the Department of Education of the Government of Alberta.

Calendar Year - January 1 to December 31.

Child - refers to a person who attends an Early Childhood Services program, whose parent or guardian is ordinarily resident in Alberta, and whose school entrance age is set by the board of the district, division or county in which the parents or guardians of the child reside, or in the School Act.

Dollars (Constant or Real) - Current dollars inflated to 1987 value in order to see the growth (or lack of it) in the actual purchasing power of the current dollar.

Dollars (Current or Nominal) - Actual dollars spent for the year named.

Equity Grants - Introduced in Alberta in 1984 and planned to be phased in over five years. At full implementation, equity grants would bring all districts with below average fiscal capability up to 80 percent of the provincial average supplementary requisition per pupil.

Fertility Rates - Related to the number of live births to the number of women of child bearing age.

Fiscal Year - April 1 to March 31.

French Immersion Program - A program intended for English speaking students where French is used as the language of instruction.

French Minority Language Education Program - A program where French is used as the language of instruction. It is intended for students who qualify according to Section 23, of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Full-Time Equivalent Teachers - Includes all Grades 1-12 certificated staff, not just classroom teachers; excludes ECS and private schools. Two half-time teachers is equal to one full-time equivalent.

General High School Diploma - High School diploma granted to students who successfully complete specified courses and earn a minimum of 100 credits. There is more choice in the level of difficulty of core courses, and there are few courses in Mathematics and Science. There is also more opportunity to take complementary courses.

High School Equivalency - High School Diploma granted to persons 18 years and over out of school for at least ten consecutive months, who successfully complete specified courses and earn a minimum of 100 credits.

Medium Population Growth Scenario - It is based on Series Five of the Alberta Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Population Projections. The medium growth scenario reflects moderate net migration flows and moderate natural increase.

Medium Enrollment Scenario - Based on medium population growth scenario as defined by ABS.

Natural Increase - A change in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the number of births and deaths.

Private Schools - Schools operated and administered by individuals or groups.

Public Schools - Schools operated by local education authorities according to public school acts of the province.

School Year - July 1st to June 30th.

Secondary Schools - Schools that offer academic courses in preparation for university. They also offer vocational courses that prepare students for an occupation or post-secondary education at a community college. The term "Secondary School" is synonymous with High School.

Separate Schools - Religious groups that establish schools under the authority of the Education Department, and which conform to departmental regulations on curriculum, text books, and teacher certification. As a legal corporation, separate school boards can levy taxes and receive government grants.

Appendices

Appendix 1
Total Student Enrollment
(ECS to Grade 12),
Public/Separate/Private

Year	ECS	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	**Total**
1977-78	27,818	204,595	114,971	103,874	**451,258**
1978-79	28,605	207,443	111,413	106,972	**454,433**
1979-80	30,298	208,558	107,373	107,385	**454,614**
1980-81	32,301	213,772	106,294	105,760	**458,127**
1981-82	33,868	218,602	107,959	103,346	**463,775**
1982-83	35,162	220,949	110,026	105,601	**471,738**
1983-84	36,279	219,621	110,267	106,896	**473,063**
1984-85	35,935	219,046	107,945	108,184	**471,110**
1985-86	37,579	221,692	105,792	109,387	**474,450**
1986-87	39,157	224,396	104,784	111,172	**479,509**
1987-88	39,868	226,137	104,508	110,397	**480,910**

Source: Alberta Education

Note: Includes ECS Public and Private, Private Schools, Department of National Defense, Lloydminster and School for the Deaf.
Enrollment for School for the Deaf was not available for 1981-82.

Appendix 2
Total Student Enrollment in Grades 1-12 (Public and Separate)

School Year	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Total
1950-51	111,037	40,744	22,188	173,969
1951-52	115,655	41,813	22,223	179,691
1952-53	122,450	43,578	23,053	189,081
1953-54	130,999	46,255	24,166	201,420
1954-55	137,034	49,472	26,199	212,705
1955-56	143,062	52,815	28,072	223,949
1956-57	149,111	55,228	30,058	234,397
1957-58	156,609	57,636	32,974	247,219
1958-59	163,471	61,099	36,984	261,554
1959-60	170,175	67,403	40,342	277,920
1960-61	177,886	73,208	43,341	294,435
1961-62	184,659	76,173	46,870	307,702
1962-63	192,375	77,764	52,088	322,227
1963-64	199,128	80,023	57,501	336,652
1964-65	204,622	83,795	62,489	350,906
1965-66	209,074	88,233	64,851	362,158
1966-67	213,058	92,256	67,579	372,893
1967-68	217,437	96,066	72,469	385,972
1968-69	220,227	98,503	79,011	397,741
1969-70	226,136	102,397	85,186	413,719
1970-71	228,405	105,537	90,022	423,964
1971-72	224,350	108,625	92,493	425,468
1972-73	218,778	111,160	92,395	422,333
1973-74	212,830	112,888	94,037	419,755
1974-75	207,882	114,234	95,638	417,754
1975-76	205,550	115,521	100,714	421,785
1976-77	204,054	116,956	102,304	423,314
1977-78	203,823	114,526	103,484	421,833
1978-79	204,460	109,783	104,472	418,715
1979-80	205,258	105,682	104,655	415,595
1980-81	209,794	104,339	102,883	417,016
1981-82	214,014	105,552	100,256	419,822
1982-83	215,090	106,906	101,694	423,690
1983-84	213,189	106,781	102,794	422,764
1984-85	212,283	104,401	103,948	420,632
1985-86	214,059	102,269	104,924	421,252
1986-87	215,983	100,972	106,417	423,372
1987-88	217,571	100,700	105,629	423,900

Note: Does not include Lloydminster

Source: Alberta Education

Appendix 3
Enrollments in Early Childhood Services (Public/Separate and Private)

School Year	Public/ Separate	Private	Total
1973-74	10,661	5,322	**15,983**
1975-76	17,957	8,953	**26,910**
1977-78	18,093	9,725	**27,818**
1979-80	19,697	10,601	**30,298**
1981-82	23,244	10,624	**33,868**
1983-84	27,700	8,579	**36,279**
1985-86	29,414	8,165	**37,579**
1987-88	32,059	7,809	**39,868**

Source: Alberta Education

Appendix 4
Enrollment Projections in the Public and Separate Schools: ECS to Grade 12 (Medium Population Growth Scenario)

Level	1988-89	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01
ECS	40,470	41,466	41,533	39,757	37,997	36,420	35,241
Elementary	221,235	231,659	242,364	248,478	247,656	241,243	232,618
Junior High	101,314	103,916	107,269	113,471	120,271	124,918	126,667
Senior High	103,811	102,904	105,815	108,655	113,619	120,849	127,162
Totals	**466,830**	**479,945**	**496,981**	**510,361**	**519,543**	**523,430**	**521,688**

Note: ECS Enrollment projections include public/separate and private schools.

Appendix 5
Private School Enrollments
(Grades 1-12)*

School Year	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	**Total**
1978-79	2,218	1,193	2,097	**5,508**
1979-80	2,446	1,269	2,298	**6,013**
1980-81	3,036	1,539	2,429	**7,004**
1981-82	3,690	1,884	2,644	**8,218**
1982-83	4,945	2,642	3,467	**11,054**
1983-84	5,449	2,947	3,640	**12,036**
1984-85	5,723	2,902	3,867	**12,492**
1985-86	6,603	3,035	3,989	**13,627**
1986-87	6,487	2,980	3,898	**13,365**
1987-88	6,671	2,966	3,905	**13,542**

Source: Alberta Education

*Excludes Lloydminster

Appendix 6
Student Registrations in the Alberta Correspondence School

School Year	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Total
1969-70	344	774	17,323	**18,441**
1970-71	204	665	17,388	**18,257**
1971-72	214	780	16,554	**17,548**
1972-73	185	881	16,363	**17,429**
1973-74	192	804	16,225	**17,221**
1974-75	158	957	17,358	**18,473**
1975-76	160	1,006	17,980	**19,146**
1976-77	166	997	18,475	**19,638**
1977-78	161	981	19,425	**20,567**
1978-79	141	1,073	19,161	**20,375**
1979-80	138	1,129	19,990	**21,257**
1980-81	170	1,059	22,285	**23,514**
1981-82	134	1,142	26,531	**27,807**
1982-83	188	1,310	26,858	**28,356**
1983-84	189	1,346	29,445	**30,980**
1984-85	189	1,346	29,450	**30,985**
1985-86	261	1,420	25,375	**27,056**
1986-87	335	1,568	29,429	**31,332**
1987-88	417	1,657	28,625	**30,699**

Source: Alberta Correspondence School

Note: 1969-70 to 1985-86 figures included pre-registered and new student registrations.
1986-87 figures are new students only.

Appendix 7
Student Diploma Achievement by Age

Year	Age 14	15	16	17	18	19	20+	Total
1972	2	167	4,210	11,271	2,408	546	401	**19,005**
1973	3	144	4,537	12,063	2,313	537	442	**20,039**
1974	2	106	4,326	12,148	2,215	464	454	**19,715**
1975	-	102	4,605	12,944	2,077	384	437	**20,549**
1976	-	100	4,853	13,275	2,000	476	403	**21,107**
1977	1	118	4,996	13,814	1,820	390	442	**21,581**
1978	2	104	5,028	14,703	1,977	381	464	**22,659**
1979	-	68	5,174	14,942	1,973	362	416	**22,935**
1980	1	51	5,118	15,329	1,922	397	406	**23,224**
1981	-	49	5,392	15,825	1,977	379	460	**24,082**
1982	2	56	5,708	15,678	2,147	468	505	**24,564**
1983	-	49	5,570	14,408	2,569	569	654	**23,819**
1984	1	44	4,892	12,747	2,340	646	2,205	**22,875**
1985	1	42	5,475	12,893	2,950	704	2,510	**24,575**
1986	-	37	5,510	12,038	2,670	742	2,390	**23,387**
1987	2	25	5,355	12,329	2,699	785	3,456	**24,651**

Source: Alberta Education

Note: These diploma figures exclude upgrades, and students from the Northwest Territories, and may therefore differ from other total diploma statistics.

Appendix 8
Alberta Teacher Statistics

Year	Teachers Male	Teachers Female	Teachers Total	FTE Teachers	Number With Degrees	Average Years University	Average Age	Average Years Experience	PTR
1975-76	10,178	12,953	23,131	22,411	18,574	4.1	36.1	9.9	19.2
1976-77	10,431	12,762	23,193	22,925	19,791	4.2	36.1	10.3	18.9
1977-78	10,493	12,718	23,211	22,940	20,621	4.3	36.2	10.5	18.8
1978-79	10,545	12,818	23,363	22,890	21,209	4.3	36.3	10.6	18.7
1979-80	10,523	13,037	23,560	23,009	21,804	4.4	36.4	10.7	18.5
1980-81	10,455	13,581	24,036	23,424	22,602	4.4	36.4	10.7	18.4
1981-82	10,556	13,775	24,331	23,472	23,304	4.4	36.4	11.2	18.4
1982-83	10,897	14,603	25,500	24,972	24,748	4.5	36.8	11.9	17.5
1983-84	11,022	15,625	26,647	25,647	25,237	4.5	37.5	12.3	17.0
1984-85	11,118	15,975	27,093	26,030	26,049	4.5	38.0	12.6	16.7
1985-86	11,057	16,249	27,306	26,150	26,127	4.6	38.3	12.8	16.7
1986-87	10,919	16,341	27,260	26,111	26,248	4.6	38.6	12.8	16.8

Source: Alberta Education

Note: Total and FTE teachers include ECS - Grade 12 public/separate teachers and exclude ECS - Grade 12 private school teachers.

Appendix 9
Average Teacher Salaries *

Note: * Excludes Employee Benefits and Administration or other allowances.

** The ASTA provincial average teacher salary describes the mean salary teachers, with settled collective agreements, received at a point in time. This statistic is influenced by three variables: teacher placement on the salary grid; teacher counts; and number of boards. A reduction in the average salary may be due to either the hiring of junior or retiring of senior level teachers and not a wage cut, so caution must be used when interpreting the data.

*** The ATA salary for 1986 consists of grid placements for 25,570 full-time equivalent positions or 97.8 percent of the 1985/86 teaching force. In this survey, the placement of teachers on the various steps of their salary grids was determined during the period September to December, 1985. The salaries of those teachers were as reported for the calendar year 1986, or, in the case of bargaining units reporting more than one salary grid, the salary rate in effect for the longest term period throughout the calendar year. Therefore, the findings are based on salaries in effect for either an eight month or twelve month period.

Sources: Alberta Teachers Association (A.T.A.)
Alberta School Trustees Association (A.S.T.A.)

Calendar Year	A.S.T.A. Average Teacher Salary (1) **	A.T.A. Average Teacher Salary (2) ***	Midpoint of (1) and (2)
1971	9,932	-----	9,932
1972	10,938	-----	10,938
1973	11,950	-----	11,950
1974	13,443	-----	13,443
1975	15,454	15,302	15,378
1976	17,381	17,215	17,298
1977	19,531	18,839	19,185
1978	20,647	20,496	20,572
1979	22,271	22,510	22,391
1980	24,233	24,272	24,253
1981	27,320	27,410	27,365
1982	32,139	31,703	31,921
1983	33,749	33,780	33,765
1984	34,352	34,480	34,416
1985	35,759	36,149	35,954
1986	37,228	37,324	37,276
School Year			
1987/88	38,264	-----	38,264